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SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
STATE BOARD
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
COLORADO

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LOTTIE SULLIVAN
DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND

Seventh Biennial Report

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Correction

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending November 30, 1904.



1905
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
DENVER, COLORADO

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
1903-1904

Gov. James H. Peabody

Rev. Thomas H. Malone

Rev. William S. Friedman

Mrs. Sarah S. Decker

Dr. Eleanor Lawney

Dr. David H. Dougan

Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee

Clarence E. Hagar
Secretary

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Ca

AN ACT CREATING A BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the Governor shall appoint six persons, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall constitute a State Board of Charities and Correction, to serve without compensation; two of whom, as indicated by the Governor upon the first appointment, shall serve for two years, two for four years, and two for six years, and upon the expiration of the terms of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of six years. The Governor shall be ex officio a member of said Board. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms may be made by the Governor, to hold until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The Governor may at any time remove any member of said Board upon causes to be specifically stated.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall provide rooms suitable furnished for the use of the Board; in which it shall hold regular meetings quarterly, but it may hold adjourned, special or called meetings at such times and within such places within this State as, in its discretion, shall be deemed necessary. It may adopt and enforce for the regulation of its own proceedings, such rules and orders as are necessary to carry into effect the purposes for which this Board is created and maintained. It shall have the power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public and private retreats and asylums for the insane, and any, or all other institutions, which derive their support wholly or in part from State, county or municipal appropriations, and the officers of the various institutions named herein, shall, without unnecessary delay, when so requested in writing, furnish to the Board such information, statistical or otherwise, as may be demanded. The Board may prescribe such forms as it may deem

necessary to secure uniformity and accuracy in the statements made by the several institutions reporting. All plans for jails, hospitals and similar buildings shall be submitted to the Board for suggestions, criticisms and approval, before the same shall be adopted by the State, county or municipal authorities.

The Board in its discretion, or upon the official request of the Governor or of the General Assembly, may, at any time, make an investigation by the whole Board, or by a committee thereof, of the condition and management of any of the institutions under its charge, and the Board, or the committee making such investigations, shall have the power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations.

A full report of such investigation, including the testimony, shall be made to the Governor and by him transmitted, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The said Board shall appoint a Secretary, who may or may not be a member of said Board, and who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, such annual salary as shall be agreed upon by the Board. All accounts and expenditures shall be paid in the same manner as the expenditures of the executive departments of the State are paid.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Board shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practical workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other States, the Governor may authorize or designate any member or members of said Board, or the Secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other States; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said Board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this State.

Sec. 5. No member of said Board or their Secretary shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

Sec. 6. The board shall biennially make to the Governor a full and complete report of all their acts during the two preceding years, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report to the secretary embracing all the respective proceedings and expense during the two years, and showing the actual condition of all the institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary and pertinent. Their report shall be printed as a public document.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Appointed	NAME	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. Myron W. Reed	Denver	April 3, 1897	Resigned Sept. 19, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. John C. Hay	Pueblo	April 3, 1895	Resigned Oct. 9, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Wm. F. Slocum	Colorado Springs	April 3, 1897	Resigned 1896
Mar. 19, 1891	Bruce F. Johnson	Greeley	April 3, 1893	Expired
Mar. 19, 1891	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
Mar. 19, 1891	Dennis Sheedy	Denver	April 3, 1893	Expired
April 3, 1893	J. Max Clark	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Declined
April 3, 1893	J. Warner Mills	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned Oct., 1897
May 3, 1893	John K. Mullen	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned 1893
May 31, 1893	Dennis Mullins	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned April 10, 1894
Sept. 18, 1893	Dr. Byron A. Wheeler	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expired
Oct. 9, 1893	Dr. Minnie C. T. Love	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
April 10, 1894	Frances C. Belford	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned Mar., 1897
Mar. 25, 1895	Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned Oct., 1898
Mar. 25, 1895	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1901	Expired
Feb. 5, 1896	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expired
Mar. 24, 1897	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1903	Resigned 1899
Mar. 24, 1897	Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	April 3, 1903	Expired
April 5, 1897	Mrs. S. S. Platt	Denver	April 3, 1899	Expired
Oct. 12, 1897	W. W. Sullivan	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Resigned Dec., 1897
Feb. 3, 1898	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 3, 1899	Expired
Oct. 8, 1898	Mrs. N. P. Hill	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned 1899

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—Concluded.

Appointed	NAME	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
April 3, 1899.....	Mrs. Sarah S. Decker.....	Denver	April 3, 1905.....	.....
April 3, 1899.....	T. H. Devine.....	Pueblo	April 3, 1905.....	Resigned July, 1900
June 30, 1899.....	O. S. Storrs.....	Denver	April 3, 1903.....	Expired
Oct. 18, 1899.....	Dr. Eleanor Lawney.....	Denver	April 3, 1901.....	Expired
Dec. 11, 1899.....	L. R. Ehrich.....	Colorado Springs.....	April 3, 1905.....	Resigned April 16, 1903
Mar. 22, 1901.....	Dr. Eleanor Lawney.....	Denver	April 3, 1907.....	.....
Mar. 22, 1901.....	Rev. William S. Friedman.....	Denver	April 3, 1907.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1903.....	Rev. Thos. H. Malone.....	Denver	April 3, 1909.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1903.....	Dr. D. A. Dougan.....	Denver	April 3, 1909.....	.....
April 16, 1903.....	Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee.....	Denver	April 3, 1905.....	.....
<div>Ex Officio:</div> <div><div>Governor John L. Routt. Governor Davis H. Waite. Governor Albert W. McIntire. Governor Alva Adams. Governor Charles S. Thomas. Governor James B. Orman. Governor James H. Peabody.</div></div>				

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
Office, Room 12, State Capitol.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Thos. H. Malone.....President
Rev. Wm. S. Friedman.....Vice-President
Clarence E. Hagar.....Secretary
Mrs. Lucy I. Harrington.....Clerk

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Insane Asylum.....Dr. D. H. Dougan and Dr. Eleanor Lawney
Penitentiary.....Rev. Thos. H. Malone
Reformatory.....Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee
School for Deaf and Blind.....Rev. Wm. S. Friedman
Industrial School for Boys.....Dr. Eleanor Lawney
Industrial School for Girls.....Mrs. Sarah S. Decker
State Home.....Dr. D. H. Dougan and Mrs. Sarah S. Decker
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....Secretary C. E. Hagar
Private Charities.....Rev. Thos. H. Malone

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Office of the
State Board of Charities and Correction,
State Capitol, December 31, 1904.

To His Excellency,
JAMES H. PEABODY,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Correction for the biennial period ending November 30, 1904, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

REV. THOS. H. MALONE,
President.

Attest:

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
Secretary.



Governor James H. Peabody

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Correction.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In accordance with the law establishing the State Board of Charities and Correction, we respectfully submit our recommendations and suggestions in relation to the institutions under our supervision and subjects related to their care and management.

The Fourteenth General Assembly exercised a wise liberality in appropriating for the several State institutions and their increased efficiency is most gratifying evidence of the good judgment thus displayed.

State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.—This institution is now in possession of several commodious and well-arranged buildings, erected during the past two years. Much of the necessary furnishing, however, is still lacking. This Board heartily endorses the recommendations of the board of control for this institution, \$25,000 for repairs and improvements and \$45,000 for maintenance.

Colorado School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind.—This institution failed to receive any portion of the appropriation given for improvements two years ago. We recommend that the requests of the board of trustees be granted and hope that much needed improvement and relief can be afforded this institution during the coming biennial period.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.—The added years and infirmities of the old soldiers and sailors necessitates greater care and increased expenditures. We endorse the recommendations of the board of commissioners for \$60,000 for maintenance and \$10,000 for improvements and repairs.

Insane Asylum.—We renew our recommendation, made two years ago, for the establishment of a second state hospital for the

insane in the northern portion of the State. We concur in the recommendation of the lunacy commissioners that this institution be established in a farming district, on at least 500 acres of land, adjoining some large town with good railroad facilities, with the aim of ultimately accommodating five hundred inmates.

We commend the excellent character of the buildings erected at Pueblo during the past two years and recommend that the appropriations to furnish the same and for maintenance, \$185,000, and for improvements, \$81,000, be granted.

State Industrial School for Girls.—We concur in the recommendations of the board of control for additional improvements and especially urge the necessity of providing a better system of heating and lighting this school. We recommend that the appropriations for improvements asked for, aggregating \$36,000, be granted.

State Industrial School for Boys.—We cordially commend the economies instituted by the management whereby the institution mines its own fuel and provides water sufficient for domestic purposes. We recommend that the appropriation of \$110,000 for maintenance asked for be given and that \$33,000 be appropriated for finishing the new building and making further improvements.

State Reformatory.—This Board commends the enterprise of the management in preparing a great proportion of the building materials necessary for the erection of new buildings at this institution and endorses the recommendation of the prison commissioners for an appropriation of \$25,000 for improvements and \$90,000 for maintenance.

State Penitentiary.—We concur in the recommendation of the prison commissioners that \$225,000 be given this institution for its maintenance and \$70,000 for improvements. Many years have elapsed since any new buildings were given to the Penitentiary and its facilities are now inadequate to the increased population.

Prison Labor.—Provision should be made whereby all inmates of the penal institutions of this State may be given work. In the Industrial Schools this work should have a distinct educational value and if with this can be combined some profit to the State, so much the better. In the Reformatory the teaching of trades is imperative and we recommend that provision be made to extend the present facilities for such trade instruction. In the Penitentiary we earnestly recommend that the General Assembly investigate the plan of work for public use known as the New York plan, whereby the inmates of this institution manufacture supplies for the use of the State, county and municipal institutions of the State and at the same time are taught useful and remunerative occupations and trades. We recommend also that the method of road-making by the use of convict labor used in New Mexico be carefully studied, hoping that this mountain State

may eventually possess smooth, broad highways built by men who are made better citizens by the task.

Employment is an absolute necessity, demanded by the citizens to relieve them, in part, of the burden laid upon them by supporting 700 men in practical idleness, begged for by the prisoners to keep them sane and in health and recommended by the prison authorities in the interest of good discipline and economy. Without employment, the prisoner returns to the world, after a term of years, enfeebled in mind and body, worse in many respects instead of better for his time spent in prison.

State Agency Work.—This Board has for many years urged the necessity for state agency work in the care of children placed out, boys and girls paroled from the Industrial Schools and of men and women paroled from the Reformatory and Penitentiary. It is an easily demonstrated fact that an efficient State agent would save to the State through the increased number of prisoners who would keep their paroles if given the supervision of a State agent, many times the amount of his salary each year. It is known that the average cost of arresting, trying, transporting and caring for a prisoner is \$1,500, while his depredations amount to a sum even greater. The record of men paroled in this State is poor compared with that of states where this agency work is thoroughly done.

Criminal Insane.—We earnestly recommend the establishment of a department for the care of the criminal insane at the State Penitentiary, and that the laws on this subject be so changed as to allow the care of insane criminals at the Penitentiary, believing this dangerous class not proper inmates of the Insane Asylum.

Tuberculosis.—We recommend that provision be made whereby prisoners suffering from tuberculosis may be separated from those not infected.

Civil Service.—We renew the recommendation made in every biennial report of this Board, that civil service regulations be established to govern the employment and discharge of all employes in State institutions. Merit and efficiency should be the only qualifications for employment. Under civil service the tenure of office is secure during efficient service. In most of our institutions civil service prevails and those are the best managed and most satisfactory. It should be compulsory in all.

Feeble-Minded.—We recommend the establishment of an institution for the custodial care of all feeble-minded, and for the education of those capable of improvement. We believe this institution should be located on a large tract of farming land, not less than 500 acres, and near enough to some center of population that it may be near good markets and receive the benefit of low freight rates.

County Visitors.—We renew our recommendation that provision be made for the necessary expenses of these boards.

The Work of this Board.—The work of the Board of Charities and Correction has been hindered and crippled in many ways. Fully three-fourths of the time of our office force must be given to the work of another board, the State Board of Pardons, which work is almost altogether foreign to the work for which this board was established. This state of affairs has continued for more than ten years without relief. In that time the work of both boards has more than doubled.

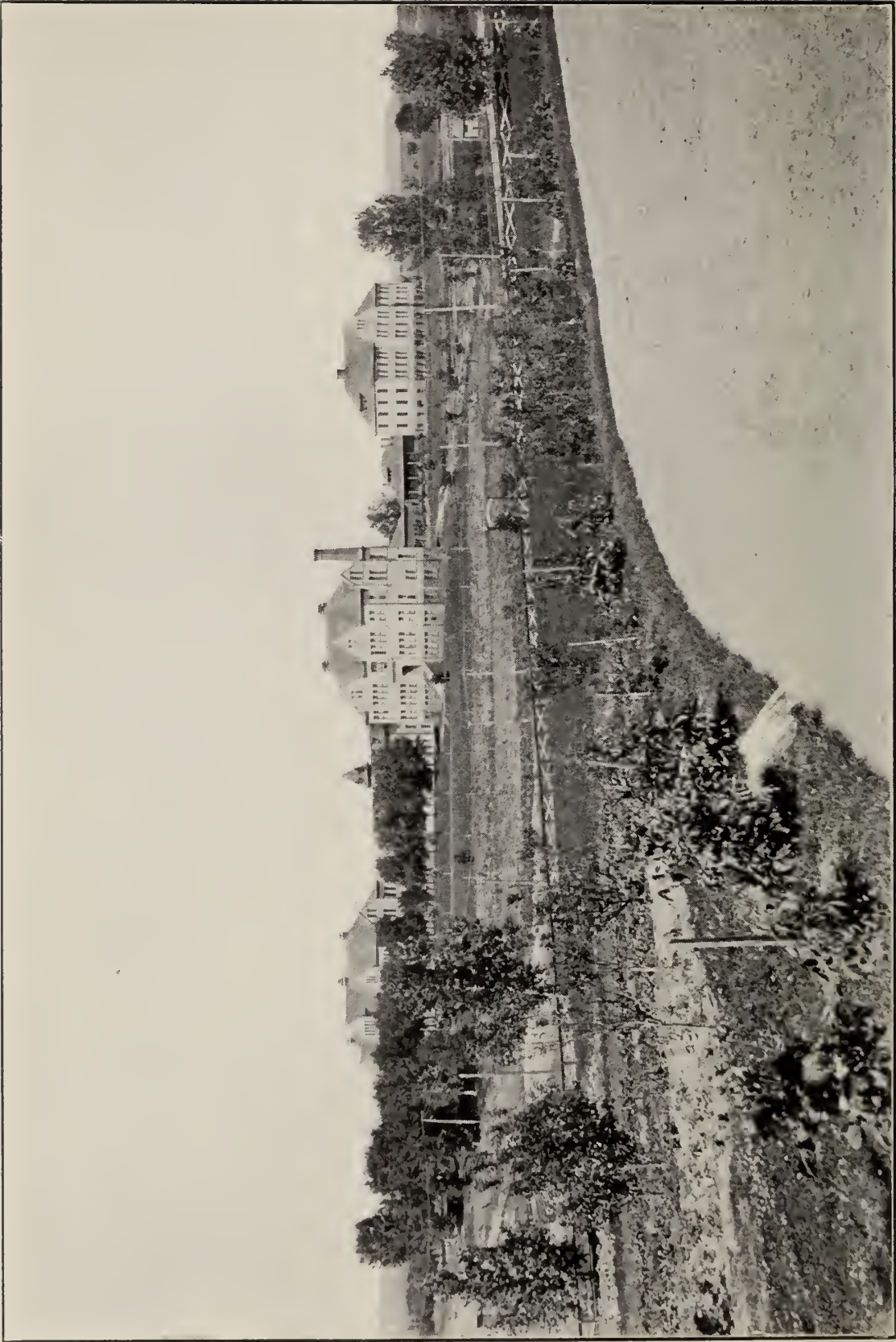
We believe it absolutely essential to the proper discharge of our duties that we obtain statistics in relation to the financial management of our institutions which will enable us to learn the number of their inmates, the expense per diem, the comparative expense in many lines and the reasons for any considerable variation from certain standards. The small appropriation granted this board was insufficient to allow of the printing of the necessary blanks.

We recommend that relief be given this Board in one of two ways: Either,

First—Separate the work of the State Board of Pardons from the office of the State Board of Charities and Correction giving the State Board of Pardons power to choose its own secretary and clerk, or,

Second—Give to the State Board of Charities and Correction such additional clerks and appropriation as shall enable its office force to do the work of both boards.

Appropriation.—We recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the coming biennial period, for the use of this board.



SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND—PANORAMIC VIEW

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

December 23, 1902. Special meeting. Present, Mr. O. S. Storrs, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman. Secretary's report for the biennial period submitted in part. The Board made recommendations concerning the appropriations to be granted the State Home, Industrial School for Girls, Industrial School for Boys, Reformatory and Penitentiary and the adoption of the Bertillion System of Identification.

December 29, 1902. Special meeting. Present, Mr. O. S. Storrs, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Rev. Thos. H. Malone and Rev. Wm. S. Friedman. The Board revised the recommendations of the previous meeting and made recommendations for the School for the Deaf and Blind and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

December 30, 1902. Special meeting. Present, Mr. O. S. Storrs, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Rev. Thos. H. Malone and Rev. Wm. S. Friedman. The Board considered and made recommendations concerning the establishment of a new hospital for the insane, buildings and maintenance for the Insane Asylum, approved of the reports of twelve private charities of this State, recommended the removal of the work of the Board of Pardons from this office and made recommendations concerning civil service, the custodial care of the feeble-minded, expenses of boards of county visitors, poor relief reports and an increased appropriation for the use of this board.

February 3, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Mr. O. S. Storrs, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman and Governor James H. Peabody. Minutes read and approved. Drafts of bills providing for actual expenses instead of salaries and mileage to members of boards of control, expenses of boards of county visitors, poor reports to this office and the appointment of a secretary by the State Board of Pardons were read and considered.

February 11, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Mr. O. S. Storrs, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman and Governor Jas. H. Peabody. The progress of certain bills was reported. The Governor withdrew to meet with the land board. A resolution concerning mileage charges at the Industrial School for Boys was adopted. Matters of detail at State institutions were considered.

March 19, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Mr. O. S. Storrs, Governor Jas. H. Peabody, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. Sarah S.

Decker, Rev. Thos. H. Malone and Rev. Wm. S. Friedman. The appointment of Mr. O. S. Storrs as chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court of the city and county of Denver by Judge Ben B. Lindsey was approved. An executive session of the Board was held and, upon adjournment, the appointment of Mr. Clarence E. Hagar as secretary of this Board was announced.

April 13, 1903. Annual meeting. Present Governor Jas. H. Peabody, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Rev. Thos. H. Malone and Dr. D. H. Dougan. The secretary's report was accepted and discussed. The Board voted to send the secretary to the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Atlanta, Georgia. The Board requested that the practice of allowing prisoners to send out begging letters from the Penitentiary be stopped, and that arrangements be made to furnish clothing and transportation to paroled men the same as to those discharged. The appointment of Mrs. Ida L. Gregory as probate officer by Judge Lindsey was approved. Governor Peabody was excused at this time. Election of officers being held Dr. Eleanor Lawney was elected president and Rev. Thos. Malone vice president. Standing committees were announced.

May 23, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman, Prof. L. C. Greenlee. Plans for a county hospital and for a county home for Weld county were presented and explained by the architect. The plan for the county hospital was approved without change. The Board suggested that the plan for the county home should be so changed as to effect complete separation of the sexes. Upon the promise of the parties interested that this should be done, the plan was approved. Secretary Hagar reported upon his attendance at the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

June 17, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Prof. L. C. Greenlee, and Governor Peabody. Plans for a county home to be erected in Canon City were submitted and this Board requested further information regarding the ventilation system and the means to secure separation of the sexes. Plans for an amusement hall, two cottages for male patients and an addition to the female department at the Insane Asylum were submitted and approved.

September 9, 1903. Postponed regular meeting. Present, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Governor Peabody, Rev. T. H. Malone, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, and Dr. D. H. Dougan. The secretary's report accepted and its statement of the needs of the office carefully considered. Reports on tuberculosis in our institutions and other matters of detail. Governor Peabody requested the Board to visit the State Industrial School for Girls and report on conditions there.

REPORT OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Denver, Colorado. Sept. 10, 1903.

To His Excellency,

James H. Peabody,

Governor of Colorado.

Sir: At your request, the State Board of Charities and Correction has this day visited the State Industrial School for Girls, the visit having been made by the entire membership of the Board. The recent report made by a committee of the grand jury and comments thereon made by the daily newspapers of the State have made it seem desirable that the fullest possible investigation should be made of this institution.

About two months since a portion of the Board visited the school, which at that time was undergoing the annual house cleaning and did not present the appearance of neatness which we thought should have characterized it. Certain suggestions were made to the Board of Control, and we were very much pleased on this occasion to find that the matters which at that time were unsatisfactory were materially improved.

Regarding the presentment of the grand jury we beg to report: First, we do not agree with the grand jury that discipline is utterly lacking. It is obvious that no one, after a hasty and superficial examination extending over the short period of one hour, can fairly draw such a sweeping conclusion. That the discipline is not perfect is perhaps true, as it is likewise true of all penal institutions, but an earnest effort is being made to improve it, and the report of the grand jury is manifestly unfair and calculated to prejudice the people against the institution.

Second, in our judgment, the report of the committee of the grand jury was not based upon a thorough knowledge and careful study of the situation. We can not agree with the members of the committee in recommending that the same rules and regulations should apply to the girls' school as to the school for boys. It must be remembered that the sex of the inmates, and the fact that many of them are young adults, prevents the use of the same modes of punishment and the same kind of discipline that can be used to great advantage in the school for boys.

Third, as to the recommendation of the committee of the grand jury that a man be placed at the head of the institution, we respectfully dissent. That a woman should always be at the head of the home is required by the very nature of the inmates and should need no other argument than the statement of the proposition.

Fourth, anxious to learn the exact facts in regard to punishment reported to the grand jury, we sent for the girls who had

been interviewed by the members of the grand jury, and very particularly asked them concerning the punishment they had been subjected to by imprisonment in the cells and by shackles. The girls were examined by us without any person connected with the institution being present, and assured that it was our desire to obtain the actual facts, and that they might speak to us freely without fear of punishment being visited upon them by anyone. The girl who evidently had the most to say to the committee of the grand jury told us that she was, at the time of the visit of the grand jury, undergoing punishment which she now believes she well deserved; that at the time she was in a violent temper and that her statement to the grand jury she now believed to have been unfair; that her punishment was not cruel, and that she did not believe it was greater than should have been inflicted upon her. The other girls who had furnished the grand jury with their experiences testified in a similar manner, and all agreed that they had not been subjected to harsh treatment, to beatings, deprivation of food or any other punishment calculated to inflict upon them any serious injury. The statement that some of the girls have been found in chains originated from the fact that shackles had been used for the purpose of preventing the girls from running away, this punishment having been applied only to girls who had made previous attempts at escape. Special inquiry was made as to whether the use of the shackles was attended with any other inconvenience than limiting their movement. The girls all testified that there was no pain or severity in their use. This Board is of the opinion that it would be a very desirable condition if all punishment could be abolished at this and all other institutions, but they are at a loss to see how discipline could be maintained unless some method of punishment were used.

Fifth, this institution has developed from a very chaotic condition to the present comparatively good one. In the judgment of the State Board of Charities and Correction, who have carefully watched its progress, the institution has shown great improvement in the last two years. At present the institution seems to be in a clean and sanitary condition, the dormitories and sleeping rooms were especially clean and well kept. The condition of the grounds was improved, though lacking much of the beauty that should surround such a home, this being, as we are advised, owing to the lack of funds at the disposal of the board of control.

In conclusion, we think it well to call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that those who are engaged in managing the school, teaching the inmates and endeavoring to lead them to a higher and a nobler life, are engaged in the most arduous and thankless work to be found in any of the institutions of our State. If public sentiment were awakened to sympathy with the self-sacrificing, earnest work of those in charge

of the State Industrial School for Girls, great benefit will accrue to the unfortunate inmates and permanent improvement will be evident.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR LAWNEY, President.
THOS. H. MALONE, Vice President.
SARAH S. DECKER.
WM. S. FRIEDMAN.
D. H. DOUGAN.
L. C. GREENLEE.

September 26, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Governor Jas. H. Peabody, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. S. S. Decker, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman and Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee.

Plans for new buildings to be erected at the State Home for Dependent Children were submitted and discussed in detail, the architect being present. Suggestions on minor points were made and accepted and the plans were approved with the proviso that the hospital plans, when completed, should again be submitted to the two doctors of this Board. The work of the office force was taken up and an attempt made to devise a method of obtaining more time for the work of the State Board of Charities and Correction. The secretary was directed to confer with the State Board of Pardons and ascertain their opinion upon the value of certain work done for them and report at the next meeting.

October 8, 1903. Special meeting. Present, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Rev. T. H. Malone, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman, Dr. D. H. Dougan and Prof. L. C. Greenlee. The secretary was instructed to visit Cherry Tree Home, at Amity, Colo., and report his findings at an early date. The board expressed a desire to know whether children were being brought into this State from other states to be supported here by the charity of the people of this State. The secretary reported upon his inspections of State institutions and county jails and homes, also in relation to escapes from the Insane Asylum and methods adopted for their return; also the opinion of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the right of children of school age in institutions to a portion of the general school fund of the State. Reports of tuberculosis in our institutions showed twelve cases in all, three of which are in the Insane Asylum and six in the Penitentiary. The attention of the Board was called to reports of undue punishments at the Industrial School for Boys and arrangements for a visit to that institution were made.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT LAWNEY CONCERNING A VISIT OF THE STATE
BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, GOLDEN, COLORADO, OCTOBER 18, 1903.

State Industrial School for Boys was visited by all members of the Board excepting the Governor and Father Malone.

The report that eighteen boys were whipped on July 3d was incorrect. Six were whipped on that date and seven were whipped on June 13th. During the quarter ending September 30th, 59 boys were whipped. One was whipped three times and four were whipped twice. The average population is about 200.

Records of other forms of punishment are not preserved.

Two rows of boys (one of four and one of three) were standing in line while the others were playing, and one boy was carrying bricks to and fro. A boy that stands in line must be in line on Saturday afternoons for a month.

The average stay of a boy in the school is eighteen months.

January 12, 1904. Regular quarterly meeting. Present, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, president, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman and Prof. L. C. Greenlee. The secretary reported on blanks for financial statistics, submitting copies of the same and suggestions of the several boards of control.

SALVATION ARMY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY HAGAR UPON THE CHERRY TREE HOME AT AMITY,
CONDUCTED BY THE SALVATION ARMY.

To the Honorable Board of Charities and Correction :

In compliance with your request I visited the Cherry Tree Home, at Amity, Colorado, last week. In order to catch the local train that stops at that point, I was obliged to remain in Pueblo over night, leaving at 8 a. m., the following morning.

Arriving at Amity, ate dinner, called upon the officials in charge of the colony, secured the services of a team and was driven to the school, situated about a mile and a half from the town; met Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, who are in charge of the institution and who in turn conducted me through the building. The teachers and children were at their studies, ladies in the kitchen were preparing the evening meal, and several men were engaged in building a large stone barn a short distance away. The institution is a large, well constructed, two-story stone building, capable of accommodating about seventy-five persons, and cost twenty-four thousand dollars.

Upon entering the building I was ushered into a well-furnished reception hall and parlor that seemed so cheerful and bus-

iness like that it gave me at once a most favorable impression of the place. The first school room I visited contained the kindergarten class with about eighteen or twenty little tots, ranging in age from three to six years, and next, the main school room, containing the remainder of the 51 boys and girls, from seven to twelve years of age. There is, however, one girl of eighteen, another fifteen and a boy fifteen years of age. Good order prevailed, and I was informed there was not a sick child in the school. The ladies appeared to be interested in their work and the children all presented a healthy, rugged appearance, and appeared to be a happy and contented lot. The dormitories were in perfect condition, the beds were clean and well kept, the officers sleeping near the children where they can watch over them, both in the dormitory for boys and the one for girls. The food is good, the kitchen is a model one and clean in every sense of the word and adjoining the same is a large and commodious dining room for all. About a dozen buckets of water stand in each hall to guard against fire; there are three stairways, an exhibition hall in the attic that will accommodate about three hundred people and a play ground of at least two or three acres. Liquor or tobacco in any form is not allowed on the premises, and, for that matter, no liquor is allowed in the town of Amity, and not for six miles around it.

It must be remembered that these waifs are gathered in from the slums of the large cities, and out of the present population of 51, they represent eleven different states, as follows: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Oklahoma, Michigan, Massachusetts, Texas and eight from Colorado. For their maintenance they figure on about \$100 per capita per annum. They have collected in Colorado the past year, \$666.25. According to these figures we are behind in our per capita.

The school board of that district provides one teacher for the school, Miss Clara M. Long. The whole staff of eight officers and teachers, as well as the entire school, is presided over by Mrs. Alice Hargreaves, a woman of refinement and well adapted to this work.

If any one has the least doubt of the great merit of this home, I would urge him to go and see for himself the character of the work it is doing and the remarkable results that are being accomplished for the moral as well as the physical welfare of the children in its care—the maximum amount of good being accomplished at a minimum cost. And I would ask him to walk in, as I did, without warning, and with the determination to investigate the condition of the home in every line, for I am sure that whatever his previous belief has been, he would go away feeling that the Cherry Tree Home at Amity is in every way deserving of a hearty support.

In an interview with the three original settlers, Mr. J. H. Newman, J. H. Cloud and Frank McAbee, I was informed that

Amity Colony was established by the Salvation Army in 1898, and is located in Prowers county, Colorado, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., about eleven miles from the Kansas line. The soil is rich and the climate excellent. Two school houses have already been established in the colony by the county, and their capacity is already taxed, there being 140 pupils. An agricultural credit association has been recently established, modeled upon the plan of the Raiffeisen village loan association of Germany, and is the first experiment of the kind in America. There are about 300 residents in the colony and all are prosperous, healthy and happy. The colonists own about 2,000 acres of land, and their investment and improvements amount to about \$400,000.

I take pleasure in referring you to the report of the Hon. Helen L. Grenfell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is as follows:

"Having visited and thoroughly inspected the Cherry Tree Home at Amity, Colorado, I feel that too much can not be said of the noble work being done there. If bad boys are to become good men they must have a good man's chance in life. This sentiment is exemplified in the work of the home. The children are treated not as so many objects of formal charity, but as children to whom is due that love and training received by the little ones in the good homes throughout our land. No work ever appealed more to my heart, and made me more anxious to extend some substantial help than has that of the Cherry Tree Home. It was a privilege to me to meet the officers of the home and they may always count upon me for whatever assistance I may be able to give."

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,

Secretary.

The report of the secretary upon the Cherry Tree Home was discussed and a committee appointed to ask for a more detailed statement of the manner in which the support of these children is assured, especially those from outside Colorado. Mr. J. R. Regan, commissioner from Colorado for the educational exhibit of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, appeared before the Board and made a statement regarding classification of the exhibits and the expenses necessary. A request from the State Home for advice in regard to employment for the older girls was referred to Mrs. Decker and the secretary, with power to act.

April 5, 1904. Annual meeting. Present, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, president; Rev. Thos. H. Malone, vice president; Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Governor Jas. H. Peabody and Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee. The minutes of the last meeting were approved. The matter of the financial blanks was taken up. Replies from the boards of the State

Home and the School for Deaf and Blind were read and the further report made that there was not money enough in the fund for supplies to allow of their being printed. The matter was laid on the table. The secretary reported his visits of inspection to State and county institutions and expressed the opinion that the closer accounting required by this office in cases of paroled prisoners was causing much greater care of these men and that there was manifest a decided anxiety about those who violate their paroles and a greater disposition to have them returned to prison. Reports from every juvenile court in the State were submitted. The secretary reported that licenses for fifteen private charities were being prepared and that the applications of three were referred to the board for further investigation. Fifteen cases of tuberculosis in State institutions were reported. Governor Peabody extended an invitation to the members of this Board to accompany him as his guests on a trip of inspection to the School for the Deaf and Blind, the Insane Asylum and the Reformatory. The annual election occurring, Rev. Thos. H. Malone was elected president of the Board and Rev. Wm. S. Friedman vice president. A committee consisting of Father Malone and Dr. Dougan was appointed to wait upon the State Auditor in relation to the finances of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Other matters of detail in regard to several institutions were discussed.

April 8, 1904. Special meeting. Governor Peabody having invited the members of the Board of Charities and Correction to accompany him on a trip of inspection of State institutions, as his guests, arrangements were made for this visit on April 8, 1904. The party consisted of Mrs. S. S. Decker, Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Rev. Wm. S. Friedman, Rev. Thos. H. Malone, Mrs. J. B. F. Reynolds, Mrs. Martha A. Taft, Clarence E. Hagar, secretary of the Board, and His Excellency Governor Peabody.

Upon arriving at Colorado Springs, they were met by a reception committee of which Mr. Joseph F. Humphrey, president of the board of control of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind was chairman, who accompanied the party to the school. A sumptuous repast was awaiting them, prepared by Superintendent Argo and his wife, on which occasion there were present the entire board of control and principal officers of the institution, the mayor of Colorado Springs and many other city officials, together with the Rev. Washington Gladden, a member of the National Civic Federation, who, in very complimentary terms, praised the institution and related some of his own experiences in like institutions in the far East.

The party then proceeded to the different divisions of the institution, including the art department, a trip to the dairy farm, and finally concluded with a review of many of the leading scholars in exhibition hall. Prominent among these was Lottie

Sullivan, a deaf, dumb and blind pupil, who has made wonderful progress in this school. Governor Peabody was much interested in this little Miss. Sitting at his side, in the presence of her teacher, she directed to him a communication upon her typewriter which was certainly a remarkable feat. This letter in itself was quite a feature of the visit, explaining in detail that she was conscious of their visit and expressing herself in very proper language.

After listening to the orchestra of some twelve or fifteen blind pupils, one of the interesting features of the occasion, the party departed for Pueblo. Upon their arrival there, they were met by a delegation consisting of Mayor Brown, Senator Hume Lewis, Dr. R. W. Corwin, Dr. A. P. Busey and several of the city officials and were immediately conducted to the Minnequa Hospital. Under the guidance of the chief surgeon of this institution, Dr. Corwin, they were conducted through the entire establishment, he explaining in detail the workings of each department. This hospital is said to be the most complete and scientifically equipped of any hospital in the United States. The entire party were entertained at the Minnequa club, in the evening, returning to the Hotel Grand, where they found themselves the guests of the city of Pueblo, with every arrangement made for their comfort and pleasure during their stay in the city.

The following morning they visited the Insane Asylum and were shown through the different wards. The system of handling the patients was thoroughly explained. The new buildings are four in number and, when completed, the institution will accommodate 850 patients. There are two cottages, costing \$90,000; a three-story addition to the woman's building, costing \$75,000; and an amusement hall, built at an expense of \$12,000; total, \$175,000.

At this juncture a telegram was received by Governor Peabody requesting his immediate return on account of important business at the State Capitol. As the party was taking the trip as the invited guests of the Governor, they concluded to return with him and take up the investigation of the remaining institutions some other time. The secretary continued to Canon City and Buena Vista, relating the circumstances to the wardens of each institution.

This beautiful visit was entirely without cost to the people of the State as the Board were the invited guests of the Governor. A like courtesy was extended to the State Board of Pardons, consisting of the following members: Mr. James Doyle, Dr. J. Elvin Courtney, Ralph W. Smith, Esq. and Mr. Wm. D. Peirce, whereby they were enabled to visit the Penitentiary and thoroughly inspect conditions there, after which visit a special train was furnished by Mr. Jesse E. Waters of Cripple Creek for a visit to that district. They were received by the business men's club and tendered a reception at Cripple Creek, Goldfield,

Victor and other points in the district, making a thorough investigation of the industrial disturbances in that camp.

August 9, 1904. Special meeting. Present, Governor Jas. H. Peabody, Mrs. S. S. Decker, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee. Plans for a new cottage at the State Industrial School for Girls were submitted, Mr. Phillips, the architect, being present to explain any point. The Board suggested that transoms above the doors be omitted, thus making a considerable saving, and that a large linen closet be planned for the second floor instead of the small individual closets. With this amendment the plans were approved.

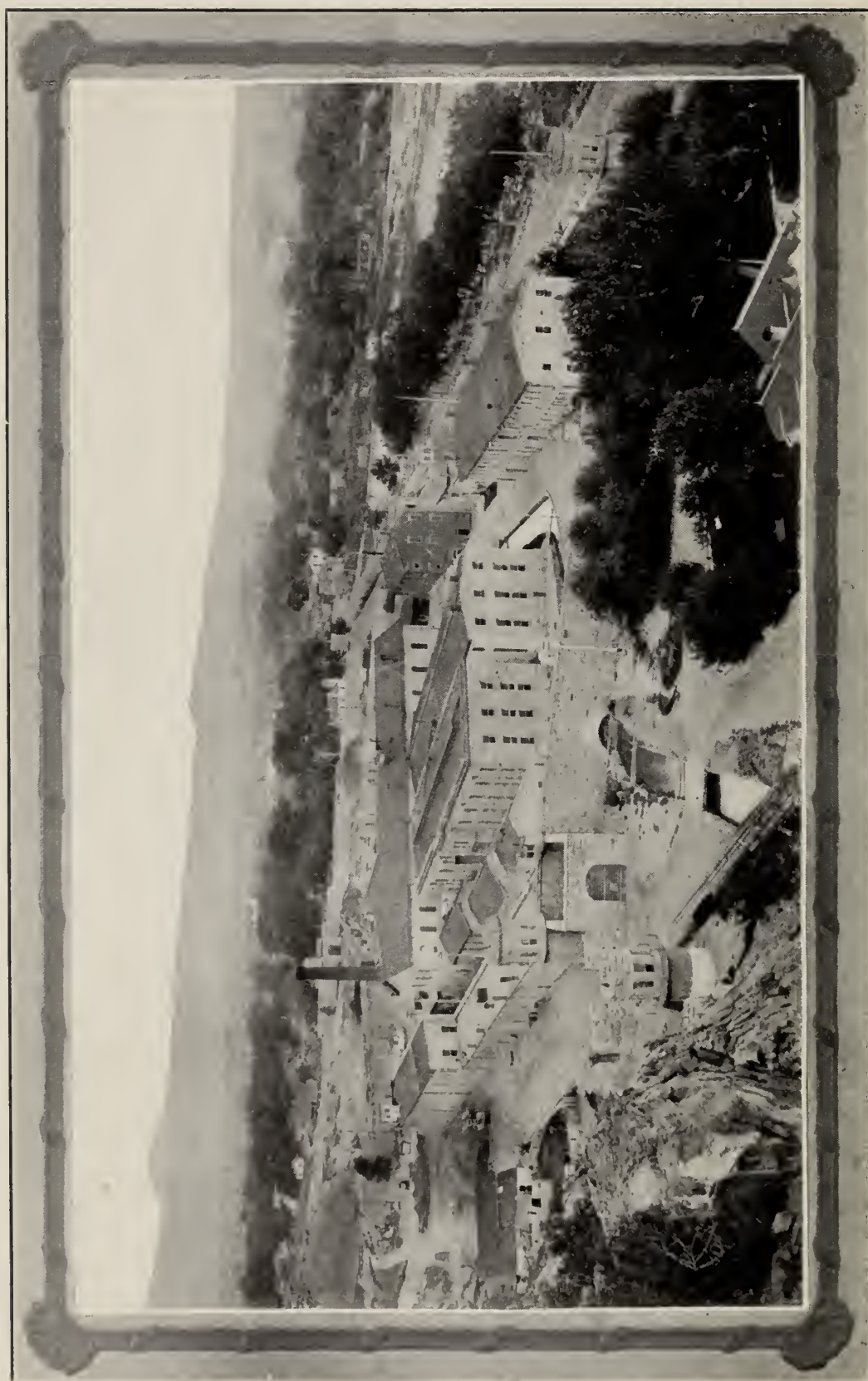
Voucher 51.....	Oct. 20, 1904.....	Dr. Lawney, to Buena Vista	8.50
Voucher 52.....	Nov. 1, 1904.....	Secretary, to Buena Vista, two trips, Canon City and Leadville..	31.50
Total			\$1,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. H. MALONE,
President.

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.



COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Members of the State Board of Charities and Correction:

The past biennial period has shown a marked improvement in the management of the State institutions. Although the great volume of work in this office has kept the secretary almost constantly at his desk, yet he has found the time, at intervals, to visit the different institutions and report progress therein.

The State Board of Charities and Correction is to be congratulated upon securing, for the several State institutions under their supervision, a very generous appropriation by the Fourteenth General Assembly for improvements and buildings and many land purchases. It has been the means of bringing about a great relief for the over crowded condition of nearly all the institutions, particularly to the Insane Asylum, and giving added comfort to the old soldiers and sailors.

The neglected and dependent children are now provided with new school rooms, dormitories and enlarged playgrounds. Great progress has been made in child saving both by the juvenile courts of this State and by the Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

The wonderful work accomplished by the School for the Deaf and Blind and the exhibits shown by this school at the World's Fair are worthy of marked attention. This school and both the Industrial Schools made exhibits which received awards of gold and silver medals.

The Industrial Schools are adding new features to their already well established rules of "Industry and Obedience." One of the best moves the Board has made for years was the change of the Industrial School for Girls away from city influences. The school as it is now situated, out upon a farm about eight miles from Denver, is giving very gratifying results.

The army of idle inmates in our prisons is a subject in which the entire community is deeply interested and the recommendations made by this Board, viz: That the Legislature provide the machinery and the necessary equipment for the manufacture of supplies for our state institutions and for work upon the public highways, is meeting with popular favor.

Many large and commodious hospitals and sanitariums, costly in construction and well equipped with all the modern appliances, have been erected throughout Colorado in the past two years. The Colorado Society for the Friendless has done a helpful work in its care of discharged prisoners. The Salvation Army seems to continually come in for its share of praise for many

worthy objects performed under its supervision, and the Associated Charities and Charity Organizations generally are doing an immense amount of philanthropic work throughout the entire State.

The necessity of more assistance in the office of the State Board of Charities and Correction is certainly in evidence. The volume of work has constantly increased during the past ten years, yet the clerical help and the appropriation given remain the same. It is to be hoped that the next session of the legislature will recognize this fact and make the necessary allowance to handle this work properly.

The Board has very kindly delegated the Secretary to attend the National Conferences, a compliment that he thoroughly appreciates, and he has endeavored to improve the opportunity by carefully comparing the progress of the older states in the management of their institutions, thereby giving our own State institutions the benefit of his observations.

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
Secretary.

LOTTIE SULLIVAN.

The title page of this report contains a picture of one of the most remarkable pupils in all our State institutions. This girl was practically born deaf, dumb and blind, and through the painstaking efforts of the superintendent and officers of the Deaf and Blind Institute at Colorado Springs, she has made marvelous progress in the way of being educated, and now stands before the world as an example of what may be accomplished in the way of educating the deaf blind.

Lottie Sullivan was born in Denver, April 19th, 1887. When 2 1-2 years old she was taken with a malignant attack of spinal meningitis, which deprived her of both sight and hearing.

In October, 1895, she was taken to the State School for Deaf and Blind. The problem of her education presented many and great difficulties, as she would fit into neither of the two departments of the school. A special method, combining features used in both, had to be employed, and in the same manner it also became necessary to give her a teacher to herself, alone.

During the first two years she spent on an average an hour a day in the class-room, and her progress was correspondingly slow. At the opening of the term of 1897 she was placed in charge of Mrs. G. W. Voditz, and her hours of instruction gradually increased from two to five, the full period.

In her language she shows the limitations usually found in the English of the deaf, to whom the acquisition of the mother tongue is the hardest problem of their education, but when the enormous handicap under which she labors is considered, her attainments are highly creditable.

She has also been taught to sew, both by hand and on the machine, and is making remarkable progress typewriting.

She assists in the general housework along with her more favored fellow-pupils, and like them, takes lessons in sloyd, and is ambitious to learn how to cook. In addition, she has been taught habits of neatness in dress and person until they have become second nature, and the result is that, in spite of her affliction, she is an unusually attractive young person.

When all things have been considered, she is, perhaps, the greatest educational triumph achieved in the State, and her future career will be watched with the greatest interest.

CHILD-SAVING.



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY.

JUVENILE COURTS.

CARE OF THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF COLORADO.
TRUENCY, DELINQUENCY AND PROBATION SYSTEM.

"In the vital matter of taking care of children, much advantage could be gained by careful study of what has been accomplished in such States as *Colorado* and *Illinois* by the Juvenile Courts. The work of the Juvenile Court is really a work of character building. It is now generally recognized that young boys and young girls who go wrong should not be treated as criminals, not even necessarily as needing reformation, but rather, as needing to have their characters formed, and for this end to have them tested and developed by a system of probation. Much admirable work has been done in many of our commonwealths by earnest men and women who have made a special study of the needs of those classes of children which furnish the greatest number of juvenile offenders, therefore the greatest number of adult offenders."—President Roosevelt in his Annual Message to Congress, December 6, 1904.

"Neglected childhood is the great cause of crime, for neglected childhood means neglected character, and at a time when character is still plastic. They are bred into criminals, in nearly every instance, through idleness and lack of proper training and influence. Divorces, drunkenness, parental incapacity and indifference to the welfare of the child, mark the initial stages. These naturally lead to idleness on the part of the child, and evil associations and courses. The start once made, the first arrest soon follows. The child who has never been taught any better is locked up, oftentimes with hardened criminals; is tried, and practically railroaded to one of the reform schools. His status in the world is officially thrust upon him; he is a criminal. After a few years he emerges from the school with nothing to do, and naturally falls in with his old companions and into his old ways. Another arrest soon follows and in the course of time society forces him into the professional criminal class and makes of him an outcast."—Governor Peabody, in his Inaugural Address, January 13, 1903.

The Juvenile Court work of this State is now in its fourth year. In April, 1899, a law went into effect providing that children under sixteen, who are vicious, incorrigible or immoral in conduct, or habitual truants from school, or who habitually wander about the streets and public places during school hours or in the night time, having no employment or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons, subject to the provisions

of the act. The act further provided that any person may file a complaint in the County Court (now also called Juvenile Court), and that the case could be continued for further hearing upon the conduct of the child. This act also provided that the School Board could appoint truant officers who should look after the children.

It will be observed, therefore, that even before the Juvenile Law of Illinois, of 1889, became effective, Colorado had upon her statute books every feature of the Juvenile Court of Illinois, if only availed of and put into practice. We have found this condition to exist in several States clamoring for juvenile laws.

Of course, we must except that feature of the law which permits us to hold legally accountable and to punish parents and others for the moral delinquency of children. Colorado is, at this period, the first and only State in the Union which has such a law. It is not so much a question of laws as a question of work with and for the children.

In this connection, we may state that our present juvenile law is a crystallization of the practice of Colorado county judges. Judge Ben B. Lindsey was appointed County Judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge R. W. Steele. He is an earnest student of social questions and the improvements he instituted in the management of juvenile cases received instant recognition and approval from the public. Even before the passage of the law under which we now operate, Judge Lindsey included in his practice nearly every feature of the present law.

In January, 1903, the present laws were passed and immediately signed by the Governor, making them effective at once. The most valuable changes affected by this law are as follows:

First. All cases of children are brought before the Juvenile Court instead of being handled by justices of the peace, police judges, district courts and county courts, as formerly.

Second. Power is given the Juvenile Court to call before it and punish, by fine and imprisonment, all persons, parents, guardians or otherwise, who, through negligence or direct wrongdoing, contribute to the delinquency of any child.

Third. This law prohibits placing children in jails, and compels the authorities to provide some more suitable place of detention for them. In the city of Denver a roomy, pleasant house, in a quiet neighborhood, has been fitted up as a detention house for the temporary care of children awaiting trial.

Fourth. This law provides for paid probation officers, not to exceed three, in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, at a salary of \$1,200 per year each for two officers, and \$1,500 per year for the chief probation officer, with an expense account of \$1,100 per year to be paid under the direction of the court. These officers are to be appointed by the court, subject, however, to the approval of the State Board of Charities and Correction.

The records show that over 50 per cent. of all boys discharged from the courts before the existence of the juvenile law were returned for further offenses within the same period upon which estimates of results in the Juvenile Court of Denver are made. As a matter of fact, from the records investigated in the criminal court, over 90 per cent. were convicted of crime, and over 75 per cent. of boys under 17 were sent to the jail or some State institution. In the Denver Juvenile Court, in over 95 per cent. of cases on probation, no further offense is recorded, only 5 per cent. of the boys being sent to the Industrial School, and none are subjected to the contamination of the jail.

A peculiar feature of Judge Lindsey's work is the fact that most of the boys recently sent to the Detention School or to the Industrial School at Golden, have been sent alone, with their own written orders for detention, yet not one of the boys thus dealt with has so far failed to go without an officer or without anyone at the school knowing that he was coming.

Juvenile Courts are also operated in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Gunnison, Fort Collins, La Junta, Pueblo, Telluride, Cripple Creek and Greeley. In each place the judges take an intelligent and deep interest in the Juvenile Court work, and not one case of misuse of the great power placed in their hands by this law has been reported. In every town the opinion prevails that this law has accomplished much for the prevention of crime.

The people of Colorado, appreciating the importance of this work, have in several instances, elected county court judges largely because of their experience in dealing with delinquent children. This was notably the case in Denver, where Judge Lindsey received the nomination and support of every party, and in Pueblo county, where County Judge-elect Frank Mirick, formerly superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, was elected by a handsome majority.

Reports upon the work of the juvenile courts have been received from every county in the State. From these it appears that in the first year of its existence 582 children were brought before the court, 470 convicted, 83 acquitted, the remainder being cases still pending at the time of report.

Twenty-seven counties report no case of juvenile delinquency during the year; nine report 1 case, and three report only 2. The majority of the cases come from counties having a large city or town, as follows: Boulder, 18; Denver, 172; El Paso, 65; Gunnison, 16; Jefferson, 6; Larimer, 17; Las Animas, 8; Montrose, 6; Otero, 12; Pueblo, 48; San Miguel, 8; Teller, 142; Weld, 11.

Of those convicted, 399 were placed on probation; placed in the care of parents, guardians and teachers, under the supervision of firm and kindly probation officers. Only 54 broke their promises, a trifle over 13 per cent; 345 kept their promises, went back to school or to work and behaved themselves.

In some places where no probation officer, either paid or unpaid, is in the service of this court the percentage of those on probation is very small. In Boulder ten were convicted, one placed on probation and nine sent to the Industrial School. In almost every county where one or two were brought before the court, a committal to the Industrial School followed.

Eighty-five boys and eleven girls were sentenced to the State Industrial School; 101 of the above cases convicted were truants from school; 79 of them were placed on probation and ten broke their promises; 29 were sent to the Industrial School.

Fifty-two parents were brought before the court for contributing to the delinquency of their children; 30 of these were convicted, and fines were imposed on 17.

Two hundred and forty-eight of these children had both parents living; 33 had both parents living, but separated; 104 had one parent dead, and 22 were orphans; 159 were thus without the influence of a father and mother.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—A LATE ARRIVAL

JUVENILE COURTS.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF THE JUVENILE COURTS OF COLORADO FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1904.

	1903	1904
Number of children brought before the court for delinquency.....	582	795
Number convicted of offenses.....	470	615
Number placed on probation.....	399	375
Number excused from reporting during year.....	46	199
Number who violated parole conditions.....	54	41
Number sentenced to Industrial School for Boys.....	85	89
Number sentenced to Industrial School for Girls.....	18	29
Number of children sentenced to any other institution.....	11	15
Number acquitted.....	83	150
Number on probation at end of year.....	350	369
Number convicted of truancy.....	101	73
Number of truants placed on probation.....	79	120
Number of truants who violated conditions of probation.....	10	8
Number of truants sentenced to Industrial School.....	29	12
Number of parents of delinquent children brought before the court.	52	50
Number of such parents found guilty.....	30	32
Number of such parents fined.....	17	20
Number of such parents acquitted.....	16	17
Number having both parents living, but separated.....	33	31
Number of juvenile delinquents having both parents living.....	248	522
Number having only one parent living.....	104	158
Number having both parents dead.....	22	8
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/>		
Number of cases where notice was given Board of County Visitors.....		604
Number of cases attended by Board of County Visitors.....		601

COLORADO JUVENILE LAW.

A law holding parents and others responsible for delinquency and dependency of children, as such laws now exist in Colorado; a wise child labor law; a good compulsory school law; a detention school in cities in place of the jail; the enforcement of all laws relating to children in one court before one judge, and a corps of paid and efficient officers who are sincere and earnest in their work.

JUDGE BEN B. LANDSEY IN "THE PROBLEM OF THE CHILDREN."

A member of the President's cabinet (Secretary Shaw) recently said in a public address, "That the boys of America were the most neglected creatures in the world. I have seen them by the thousands and tens of thousands amidst the congested centers of population in all the great cities of the Union, and I know they do not receive near the attention given to live stock. The marvel is that they turn out as well as they do and that crime is no more prevalent than it is."

"The State is making magnificent efforts to provide for the intellectual welfare of its children, but it can never hope to get the best results from its labor unless this be supplemented by equal efforts for their moral welfare. The church and the school have a tremendous work, but when these and the home fail the State is called in, for after all the State is above the parent. It is its duty to see that the child is cared for. It can and does send the child to school or keep it from work, whether the parent consents or not. It does not ask the consent of the parent. The parent merely has the consent of the State to the custody of the child so long as it is to the child's best interest, and because of natural love and affection it is simply assumed that it is, till the contrary be shown. The State respects, protects and encourages these natural ties, but parents have not owned their children since the days of Roman slavery, and when the parents shirk or fail and their influence degrades the child, their right to its care and custody may be forfeited to the State. Then the State must compel the parents to do their duty; in many cases it must assist; and, purely in the interest of the child, it must often properly and necessarily assume (not usurp) these functions. In doing this let it discharge its duty as nearly as possible as a wise and loving parent should—with patience, with justice, with charity, with love, and yet with firmness and with strength."



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—THE FINISHED PRODUCT

JUVENILE COURT.

COLORADO ADULT DEPENDENT LAW.

The present adult dependent law consists of what is known as the "non-support act," which requires fathers to support their minor children under penalty of being sent to jail for a period of ninety days to one year, unless they give a bond provided by this act, with good and sufficient sureties, to support their minor children whom they may have been convicted of neglecting.

The act printed herewith is considered an improvement on the present law and will be presented to the next session of the Legislature, January, 1905, and will no doubt pass that body, as it has received practically the unanimous approval of the County Judges' Association and all associations in Colorado interested in child saving.

An Act Concerning Parents or Other Persons Responsible for or Contributing to the Dependency or Neglect of Children, and Providing for Their Punishment.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. In all cases where any child shall be a dependent or neglected child, as defined by the statutes of this State, the parent or parents, or other persons responsible for or by any act causing, encouraging or contributing to such dependency or neglect, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The County Courts (Juvenile Courts) shall have jurisdiction of all cases coming within the provision of this act.

Sec. 2. The court may suspend any sentence hereunder, or release any person sentenced under this act from custody upon condition that such person shall furnish a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the people of the State of Colorado in such penal sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), as the court shall determine, conditioned for the payment of such amount as the court may order, not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month for each child, for the support, care and maintenance of such child while under the guardianship or in the custody of any individual or any public, private or State home, institution, association or orphanage to which the child may have been committed or entrusted under the provisions of the laws of this State concerning dependent and neglected children.

Sec. 3. The court may also suspend any sentence imposed under this act, and may permit any dependent child to remain in the custody of any such person found guilty upon conditions to be prescribed or imposed by the court as seem most calculated to remove the cause of such dependency or neglect, and while such conditions are accepted and complied with by any such person such sentence may remain suspended, and such person shall be considered on probation in said court; in case a bond is given as provided herein, the conditions prescribed by the court may be made a part of the terms and conditions of such bond.

Sec. 4. Upon the failure of any such person to comply with the terms and conditions of such bond, or of the conditions imposed by the court, such bond or the term of probation may be declared forfeited and terminated by the court, and the original sentence executed as though it had never been suspended, and the term of any jail sentence imposed in any such case shall commence from the date of the incarceration of any such person after the forfeiture of such bond or term of probation. There shall be deducted from any such period of incarceration any part of such sentence which may have already been served.

PENALTY.

Sec. 5. It shall not be necessary to bring a separate suit to recover the penalty of any such bond so forfeited, but the court may cause a citation to issue to the surety or sureties thereon requiring that he or they appear at a time named therein by the court, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the issuance thereof, and show cause, if any there be, why judgment should not be entered for the penalty of such bond and execution issue for the amount thereof against the property of the surety or sureties thereon, as in civil cases, and upon failure to appear or failure to show any such sufficient cause, the court shall enter such judgment in behalf of the people of the State of Colorado against such surety or sureties. Any moneys collected or paid upon any such execution or in any case upon said bond shall be turned over to the county treasurer of the county in which such bond is given, to be applied to the care and maintenance of the child or children for whose dependency such conviction was had, in such manner and upon such terms as the County Court may direct, provided that if it shall not be necessary in the opinion of the court to use such fund or any part thereof for the support and maintenance of such child, the same shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the funds of such county.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—RECEPTION ROOM.

JUVENILE COURT.

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER.

Ben B. Lindsey, Judge.

The Juvenile Court of Denver has attained a national reputation, and on most every Juvenile Court day there may be seen sitting in the court room, listening to the proceedings, visitors to the city who, having heard of this feature and having the time, avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the methods which have been adopted in the trial of children.

They are brought before the court with simply the charge of being "delinquent" against them. The form of their delinquency is not set out in the information; consequently there is no record against the child which can at some future time be raised against him. The judge sits there, not on the bench, but down among the children where he can get the little fellow right up to him. There he sits and listens to the testimony of the witnesses standing around the judge and the "delinquent," and there gets so close to the boy that he inspires confidence in the little fellow and wins his friendship even while he is on trial. At times the judge finds a case in which he is suspicious that the boy is not telling the truth, and having heard all the evidence he directs the boy to take a seat and after he has heard all the cases pending, he will take the little fellow into chambers where he has a heart to heart talk with him, and before he gets through with that conversation he is sure to have ascertained the entire truth regarding the offense charged, and also a history of all the small childish misdemeanors which the boy has been guilty of.

The boy having been found guilty of delinquency is placed on probation, and required to bring a report from his teacher or employer each two weeks thereafter, and if his conduct is not satisfactory he is looked after by the probation officers who examine into his habits, home influences and environments. If he seems somewhat pernicious he is requested to come and see the judge oftener than once in two weeks. He finally concludes that the judge is his friend, and once that point having been reached the trouble is mostly at an end, and he is ready to do anything to assist the judge in his work with other boys.

The boys themselves enter into the spirit of the Juvenile Court and they insist that their schoolmates and play-fellows shall conform to the rules laid down by the court. They are enlisted in the services as officers of the Juvenile Court, and they strive to perform the duty as such officer that the court lays down for them.

The formalities of the ordinary court are placed one side, and the cases are considered in a matter of fact manner. This is the result of experiment after experiment, and experience has taught the court and its officers that better results are attainable by this method.

Many of the boys brought before the court are of poor parents, and are obliged to work in order to assist in the support of the family. The judge and his officers have for the past four years taken an interest in these boys and have secured positions for them, and many of the best citizens of Denver have entered into the spirit of the work and have been only too willing to give them employment, and to-day in the city of Denver there are a large number of young men who three and four years ago were "delinquents" and are to-day honest and industrious with an ambition to be good citizens and an honor to society; and all because of the interest that was taken in them by the judge of the Juvenile Court.

In connection with the Juvenile Court, some of the leading citizens of Denver have formed an organization known as the Juvenile Improvement Association of Denver. The purpose of the organization is to encourage social betterment for the children, and to influence them to become self-supporting and amenable to the laws of the State. The work thus far has been very satisfactory and the methods are being adopted in other cities.

That the methods employed for the conduct of the Juvenile Court work are appreciated, there can be no stronger proof than the fact that Jacob Riis, the great reformer, has taken cognizance of them, and in a letter to a friend of his, said: "I said it before and I repeat it, the whole of this most far-reaching reform hangs upon the faithful execution of the probation law by the judges. They are the keepers of the people's conscience in this matter and have it in their power to smother or put it to sleep. Thank God for the judges who try to keep it awake."



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

COLORADO STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

By E. K. Whitehead.

(Established in 1881.)

OFFICERS.

W. S. Cheesman	President.
J. J. Elliott.....	Vice-President.
E. K. Whitehead	Secretary.
A. G. Rhoads	Treasurer.

The Colorado Humane Society was the forerunner of the present State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. It was incorporated in 1881 to obtain for children and dumb animals the protection which they could not procure for themselves.

Children and dumb animals were associated as objects of its care because their helplessness gave them the same claim; their rights, absolutely considered, were the same and differed only in degree; because in every community there are some interested in each, and many in both; the same officer can, with economy and advantage, do the work of both; the association is of educational advantage, and, lastly, except in rich and populous communities, neither would get enough support if kept separate. Time has amply proved the wisdom of this view.

The Humane Society was a private corporation supported by those interested, like similar organizations elsewhere. Its first work was to cause the enactment of suitable laws for the protection of children and dumb animals, and its second, to secure the enforcement of the law.

The law of child and animal protection in this State has been thus built up gradually, as one legislative session succeeded another, until at the present time, it does not appear to need further enactments except to secure greater precision and definiteness. Taken as a whole, it is probably as consistent and intelligent a body of measures for the purpose as exists anywhere, while in some important respects, it has no counterpart elsewhere.

Under the law, officers of the Humane Society have been given large powers in its enforcement, a fuller explanation of which will be given hereafter. Their efforts, in addition to the creation of an active public sentiment, have brought about what is admitted to be the most effective and widespread enforcement

of humane law anywhere. It is conceded that the enforcement of child and animal protection over the whole of the 104,000 square miles of this State has no parallel.

For twenty years, from 1881 to 1901, the society existed as a private corporation, whose jurisdiction covered the entire State, and which had numerous local officers scattered about, having much power, but serving without pay out of sympathy with children and animals. The society was unable to supervise or reinforce the efforts of these volunteer officers for lack of funds.

In 1901, by act of the Legislature, the Humane Society was constituted the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, with an office in the Capitol, an appropriation from the State and recognition as part of the State government. I desire to comment a little on the remarkable character of that change.

Its significance lay in the fact that it was the first time in the history of the world that child and animal protection became a regularly recognized part of government. It was the first time that any state of any country had put child and animal protection on a par with the other functions and duties of organized government. In other words, it marked the evolution of child and animal protection from the stage of private, or, at most, quasi-official philanthropy, into that of government.

In so doing, Colorado took a long step in advance of any other state in the Union, or any other country in the world. No one not engaged in such work can appreciate its importance, because nobody else realizes the possibilities of child protection as bearing on the world-welfare, to which it is the highest end of human existence to contribute, nor does anybody else understand how near akin to man is the brute. The step our State took at that time marked an epoch in the history of civilization.

The change in character of the Humane Society from a private corporation to a State board, did not enlarge its field, increase its powers, nor modify its objects. The change did increase its dignity, prestige and influence to a remarkable degree.

Its objects suddenly became clear and definite in the public mind, and its authority recognized. Instead of a kind of bushwhacker, carrying on a guerilla warfare against certain evils, it became all at once a part of the regular army. Instead of the uncertain and grudging support of charity, it had the insured income of taxation.

Instead of being sentiment, its foundation was suddenly discovered to be sense. All at once, in a moment of time, the protection of children and animals became a matter of business, of dollars and cents, of government, of common sense, an everyday matter of course like the courts, the police and the public schools. As already said, that is a condition and an advantage which does not exist anywhere else in the world.

THE LAW.

With the exception of certain laws relating to delinquent children, passed in 1903, all the laws for the protection of children and dumb animals were passed during the twenty years of the Humane Society's existence, and nearly all of them at its instance. If there is at this time a class of injured children in this State, for whose protection the law does not provide, it has not yet been discovered. The same thing may be said of the law relating to dumb animals.

Children requiring official attention fall naturally under four classes, viz: the abused or neglected; dependents; delinquents; defectives. This is in the order of numbers, defectives being least numerous, and those abused and neglected by far the most so.

Abused and neglected children are again subdivided into those who are physically, mentally and morally so treated. Dependent children are those who have no relatives or friends to keep them from being partly or wholly supported by the public. Delinquent children are those who misbehave to such a degree as to call for official interference. Defectives may be so physically, mentally or morally.

Briefly summarized, the laws relating to abused and neglected children provide:

1. Fine and imprisonment for any person having custody of a child and wilfully causing or permitting it to be injured in any way.

2. Guardianship of the child by the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, conferred on application by the court.

3. Commitment of a child to State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, by order of court, all legal rights of the parents being thereby extinguished.

4. Fine and imprisonment for any able-bodied father failing to support and care for his child.

5. Fine and imprisonment for giving or selling liquor or tobacco to a child.

6. Fine and imprisonment for employing in mine, smelter, mill or factory, any child under fourteen, or any child under sixteen more than eight hours a day.

7. Fine and imprisonment for failing to send to school not less than — weeks in school year. Industrial School for habitual truants.

The laws relating to dependent children provide:

1. Same as 2, 3 and 4 ante.
2. Civil liability of relatives in degrees of brothers, parents and grandparents.

For delinquent children the law provides:

1. Fine and imprisonment for parent, guardian or other person causing or contributing to delinquency of child.
2. Delinquency defined broadly as any infraction of law or ordinance, with further specific definitions. Juvenile delinquents put on probation or committed to Industrial School. Probation officers provided for.

County Commissioners required by law to provide for mental or moral defectives in suitable homes or asylums. Proceedings in lunacy also permitted.

Other general provisions of law, such as forbidding insurance of the lives of children under ten years of age, the only law of its kind in the world; sale or giving of liquor or tobacco to children, or the presence of children in saloons, gambling houses or other disreputable places, forbidden. Humane and temperance education of children in the public schools provided for.

The scope of the law protecting animals is given in the attached blank form.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Except in a few of the more populous counties the officers of this Board are the only ones to deal with all these classes of children. In these excepted counties, the only children not so handled by the officers of this Board are such truant delinquents as the school authorities look after, and the aggravated cases of delinquency dealt with by the courts.

There are at this time between six hundred and seven hundred officers of this Board scattered over the State, or one for about every nine hundred of the State's population. The number is constantly increasing. Their work is reinforced, when necessary, by the traveling officer. The result is that children and dumb animals are protected throughout the State with something like the same effectiveness they are in the city of Denver. I know of no other State or country where the law is given the same substantial enforcement in the country and in small communities which it has in cities.

Attached are blanks which show, in highly condensed form, the character of the Bureau's work and the reasons on which it rests.

I attach also a statement containing some of the statistics kept respecting children dealt with. The disposition made of these children is not included.

The revenues of the Bureau are pitifully small. Their total is about \$5,000 per year for the entire State. That the system

in use here has great advantages over most, if not all, of those existing elsewhere, is apparent from comparing the amount of work accomplished, the vast area covered, and the trifling sum expended, with corresponding items of the reports of other organizations similarly engaged in other States.

If I were asked what the advantages of the Colorado system are, I should say:

1. A central State organization, with local officers or subsidiary organizations, instead of a number of independent local organizations.

2. Its character as a bureau of the State government, instead of a private organization.

3. Its system of volunteer, unpaid local officers.

4. Its administration as a matter of business rather than sentiment.

In my opinion, the national government would do a wise and far-sighted thing by creating a national governmental board of child and animal protection, on lines somewhat like those laid down for this Bureau. Such a board could not enforce laws, of course, but it could gather information, study causes and suggest and urge remedies. A bill for the creation of such a board is now pending in congress, having been introduced at the instance of this Bureau. If, as is certain, it does not pass at this session, a similar bill will be introduced at the next session.

COLORADO STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.



No. _____

INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF CHILD.

State Capitol, Denver, Colo., _____ 190_____

Name _____		PARENTAL CAUSE OF CONDITION	PARENTS
	CAUSE OF ACTION.	Crime _____	F _____
Age _____	PHYSICAL ABUSE	Insanity _____	Nationality:
	OR NEGLECT _____	Pauperism _____	M _____
Male _____	MENTAL ABUSE	Immorality _____	F _____
	OR NEGLECT _____	Drunkenness _____	Descent:
Female _____	MORAL ABUSE OR	Gambling _____	M _____
	NEGLECT _____	Desertion _____	Single _____
Orphan _____	DELINQUENCY _____	Non-support _____	Married _____
	DEPENDENCY _____	Disability _____	Divorced,
Half Orphan _____	DEFECTIVENESS _____	Poverty _____	Which caused _____
		Ignorance _____	Separated,
Legitimate _____		Laziness _____	Which caused _____
		Incompetency _____	Step _____
Illegitimate _____		OTHER CAUSES OF CONDITION	
		BAD ASSOCIATION WITH	
		Men _____	
		Women _____	
		Boys _____	
		Girls _____	
Birthday, nativity, (town and state) _____			
Full name, nativity, occupation and whereabouts of parents _____			
Full name, address and occupation of all near relatives of both parents _____			
Full name, address and occupation of brothers and sisters of child _____			
Lodges, trades unions or other organizations to which parents belong _____			
Particulars of case _____			
Name and address of witnesses _____			
Disposition of case _____			

EXPLANATION OF CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN REQUIRING PROTECTION.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED	DELINQUENT	DEPENDENT	DEFECTIVE
PHYSICALLY: Ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-sheltered, over-worked, not kept clean or in good health, beaten, unhappy, afraid.	<div>The classification here given is in order of numbers, defectives being least numerous. Delinquency is misconduct, generally a result of neglect or abuse. Children here classified, if left to grow up under such bad conditions and influences, never turn out as well as they would if properly treated. Very often they become members of the worthless and vicious classes, drunkards, gamblers, paupers, hoboes, prostitutes and criminals. These make police departments and criminal courts necessary and fill the jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, poorhouses, hospitals and insane asylums. All of them have to be supported by taxation at public expense. It is better for the child and better and cheaper for the state to interfere with and change the conditions of their lives as children so that, as adults, they will be good citizens.</div>		PHYSICALLY
MENTALLY: Unschoolled, untrained, undisciplined, unhappy, afraid.			MENTALLY
MORALLY: Undisciplined, afraid, unhappy, by bad example and bad association.			MORALLY



Partial Statistics

Concerning children dealt with by the Colorado STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION in the City of Denver, for the year from November 1, 1903 to November 1, 1904.

This does not include any children in the state outside of Denver. Their cases were handled by the traveling officer, and by over four hundred local officers in 232 towns. Their statistics will not be available until January 1st, next, but their character is the same as these.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN, 1322

CONDITION OF CHILDREN MAKING ACTION OF BOARD NECESSARY.

	ABUSE OR NEGLECT			DEPEND- ENCY	DELINQUEN- CY	DEFECTIVE- NESS
	PHYSICAL	MENTAL	MORAL			
Male.....	413	298	182	180	128	19
Female.....	579	385	279	239	175	14
TOTAL.....	992	683	461	419	303	33
Orphan.....	50	35	21	33	17	4
Half orphan.....	272	193	111	149	55	9
Legitimate.....	903	639	414	390	280	33
Illegitimate.....	89	44	47	29	23	--

PARENTAL CAUSE OF CHILDREN'S CONDITION.

Crime.....	29	23	28	16	6	--
Insanity.....	58	40	9	33	4	3
Pauperism.....	69	47	35	43	15	--
Immorality.....	361	244	325	135	99	3
Drunkenness.....	304	233	185	113	65	2
Gambling.....	54	32	9	15	9	--
Desertion.....	189	143	63	118	29	2
Non-support.....	340	252	124	184	54	3
Disability.....	52	28	24	37	5	5
Poverty.....	501	334	222	238	116	15
Ignorance.....	338	273	128	140	111	16
Laziness.....	281	196	159	146	48	5
Incompetency.....	193	144	115	116	80	8

DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND STEP PARENTS.

Divorced.....	82	42	41	31	19	--
Separated.....	209	116	65	69	38	2
Step Father.....	79	38	24	27	27	1
Step Mother.....	59	36	15	21	14	3

CASES OF DELINQUENCY CAUSED BY BAD COMPANY IN ADDITION TO PARENTAL CAUSES.

Bad Association of Delinquents with.....	Men.....84	Women.....103	Boys.....96	Girls.....134
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NATIONALITY.

American 846, Irish 131, English 61, German 57, Jewish 56, African 51, Italian 30, Swedish 27, Scotch 24, Canadian 17, Swiss 9, Japanese 7, Austrian 7, French 5, Welsh 3, Spanish 3, Indian 4, Undetermined 67.
Total 1322.

Most cases appear in more than one class, and many in several classes. The attached blank form explains what is meant by physical, mental and moral neglect or abuse, and delinquency, dependency and defectiveness.

The foregoing statistics are compiled from those kept, as being most likely to interest the reader. The biennial report to be published in January next will contain complete statistics for the state. It must not be supposed from these statistics that the condition of children in Denver is worse than in other cities. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that their condition here is better than in almost any other city of equal or greater size. This is especially true of communities where the average intelligence and industrial condition is lower than here.

These statistics merely indicate the result of systematic governmental protection of children. The same system applied elsewhere would result in the same way.

Comment on the lesson these statistics teach, as to the value to the state of giving protection to such children, appears to be unnecessary.

COLORADO STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION,
STATE CAPITOL, DENVER.

JUVENILE COURT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER JUVENILE COURT REPORT, 1904.

	Males	Females	Total
Children brought before juvenile court.....	524	5	529
Convicted of offenses.....	413	...	413
Placed on probation.....	178	1	179
Excused from reporting during year.....	132	12	144
Violated parole conditions.....	20	3	23
Sentenced to Industrial School for Boys.....	35	...	35
Sentenced to Industrial School for Girls.....	...	4	4
Committed to any other institution.....	...	...	9
Name of other institution, Woodcroft Hospital (School for Feeble-Minded).			
Acquitted .....	...	...	116
On probation at end of year.....	...	...	187
Convicted of truancy.....	1	...	1
Truants placed on probation.....	49	4	53
Truants who violated parole conditions.....	2	...	2
Truants sentenced to Industrial School.....	1	...	1
Parents of delinquent children brought before court.....	32	16	48
Parents found guilty.....	20	12	32
Parents fined	14	6	20
Parents acquitted	12	4	16
Juvenile delinquents having both parents living.....	429	...	429
Having both parents living, but separated.....	16	...	16
Having only one parent living.....	98	...	98
Having both parents dead.....	1	...	1

After arrest and before trial children are cared for at the Detention House.

In all cases notice was given the Board of County Visitors and every case was attended by a committee of that board.

CHILD SAVING.

In 1893 and 1894 the number of homeless and neglected children, of runaway boys getting a precarious living by begging or running of errands and the difficulties experienced by the authorities in controlling truants and childish delinquents became so great that at the next session of the General Assembly the State established the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children. For several years this home occupied rented and inadequate quarters in the city of Denver, but two years ago removed to a permanent site south of the city. During the last two years commodious buildings have been erected on this site and the home is now prepared to care for the dependent and neglected children of Colorado.

The aim of the founders of this home was not to institutionalize a child by keeping him away from the family life and contact with the influences which mold the character of the average child, in school, church or home, not to gather in one body all the unfortunate children of this commonwealth, but to provide a temporary home where they can be sheltered, cared for and taught till such time as they are fitted to go into a carefully selected family home by adoption or indenture.

Children sent to the State Home become the children of the State, the parents surrendering all claim. In many cases such children have been restored to parents who became again able to support them.

The law makes it the duty of the county and city officials to have dependent and neglected children sent to this home and forbids the placing of such children in other care.

Private charity still finds an extensive field of usefulness in caring for the children of parents who are obliged to go out to work, leaving their little ones without supervision, and children who have lost one or both parents, the parent or guardian, in such cases, paying a reasonable sum for their care. There are several exceptionally well-managed institutions for such children in this State, among which may be mentioned the day nursery maintained by the West Side Neighborhood House, the Denver Orphans' Home, St. Vincent's Orphanage, etc.

So well do these institutions cover this field that the establishment of new institutions for the care of dependent or half-orphaned children in this State should be most carefully considered. The useless duplication and consequent division of interest and efficiency involved by the establishment of a new in-

stitution in a field already well cared for should be condemned by the public generally. As a general proposition, it may be stated that the institutions for the care of children which are licensed by this Board are worthy of the support of the public, and we advise all who are asked to contribute to the care of an institution for the care of children to inquire whether it possesses this license.

An extreme instance of the abuses which creep in through unwise and thoughtless giving may be cited in the experience which this State had with the "Brightside School for Boys," an institution which was simply a refuge for tramp and runaway children, where they might lead an idle, purposeless and useless life, in dirty, squalid, unkempt surroundings. Not every man who wants to care for children is gifted with the wisdom, tact, energy and knowledge required to do this task well.

The tendency of thoughtless and irresponsible parents to rid themselves of their children is responsible for the establishment of most of the new institutions that appeal to the public for support. The children they gather together are those whose parents, in most cases, are amply able to support them. The charitable public needs to be warned of this state of affairs and make a wise discrimination in its giving. Another class of institutions gathers children from other States and brings them to Colorado. If such children are supported by the society responsible for the institution with funds gathered from its membership or in the states outside Colorado, and if there is a guarantee that such children shall not become charges upon this State, then no objection can be made against such children being brought here to share our health-giving climate, but to make an appeal to Colorado to support the children of other States is wrong. Especially is this true so long as the feeble-minded children, the crippled and deformed children and the adult blind of this State must go without special care.

One abuse that creeps in under the present law should be corrected. There are cases where the children of vicious and cruel parents must be taken from the cruelty or the evil environment. In some cases these parents are amply able to support their children, and they should be compelled to do so.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Amity, Cherry Tree Home, Established by the Salvation Army, Staff Captain Mrs. Alice Hargreaves—During 1904 52 children, all dependent, were cared for at this orphanage at an average cost of \$116 per year, the total expenditures being \$4,528.85. Eight of these children are from this State, the rest having been found by the Army in its work among the poor of the large cities of the East. Value of building \$22,000. In October, 1904, this orphanage was removed to Lytton Springs, California.

Denver. Belle Lennox Nursery. Located at 2949 West Thirty-seventh Avenue; Superintendent, Mrs. Laura Blake—Under the management of the City Institutional Society. Dean A. C. Peck, secretary.

This nursery is for the children of working mothers and for half orphans. The average expense of caring for a child is \$6 per month. Average number of children 56. Expenditures during year, \$4,832.81. Value of property, \$13,000

Denver. Children's Home Society of Colorado—Temporary home located at 3545 Raleigh Street. Object of society to find homes for homeless children. Officers, Wm. Byrd Page, president; Theodore Boal, secretary; Rev. W. S. Rudolph, superintendent.

In temporary home November 1, 1903.....	8
Received and returned for replacement.....	26
Whole number cared for.....	34
Died	5
In the home November 1, 1904.....	9
Children placed and replaced.....	20
Total expenditures	\$2,098.39

Denver. Convent of the Good Shepherd. Cedar and S. Evans St. Superintendent, Sister Mary St. Emiliana.

Total population, 354, of whom 82 paid part of their expense. Nine children from outside Colorado. Average number cared for 190. Expenses for 1904, \$10,275.30. Value of property, \$75,000.

This home is in two absolutely separate departments: a protectorate for orphans and homeless children and an industrial school for wayward girls. Those in one department never see those in another. A laundry is managed by this home, giving employment and some profit, embroidery and plain sewing is also a source of employment.

Denver. Denver Orphans' Home. Cor. E. Colfax and Denver St. A new brick and stone building was occupied by this home on April 8, 1902. Mrs. C. S. Hubbell, matron; Mrs. E. S. Kassler, president; Mrs. George Bushnell, Mrs. John Arkins, Mrs. W. H. James and Mrs. Edward Eddy, vice presidents; Mrs. Geo. W. Ballantine, recording secretary; Mrs. O. E. LeFevre, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Chas. Reynolds, treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Keely, auditor.

This society endeavors to confine its work to the care of partially dependent children, whose relatives or guardians are able to pay a small sum for their support, the sums averaging from two to eight dollars per month. When children are found to be dependent, through desertion or death of parents, they are sent to the State Home.

During the year 1904, 163 children were aided, the average number in the house being 99. The total expenditures during the year were \$9,813.31. The property owned is valued at \$55,000. This building contains school rooms, recreation rooms, reception and dining rooms, dormitories, kitchens and storerooms.

Denver. E. M. Byers' Home for Boys. On Alameda Avenue, near Broadway. A new two-story brick and stone building and ten lots were given in 1903 by Mrs. E. M. Byers. Value, \$20,000.

Superintendent, W. W. Crawford.

Expenditure for 1904, \$3,249.99. Number of boys in the home, 36.

Working boys are giving a home, a chance to go to school and are assisted until they become self-supporting.

Denver. Home League Orphanage. Located at 300 W. Sheridan Ave. Superintendent, Jay M. Lind.

Children in the home during 1904, 83; charity cases, 75; children from other states, 15.

Supported by contributions solicited by the superintendent, who travels over Colorado and adjoining states, spending most of his time raising money. Total expenditures during 1903, \$4,634.20; during 1904, \$7,114.02. Value of property owned in 1903, \$2,500; in 1904, \$6,893.88.

Denver. Industrial Training School for Girls. Located at 1148 Broadway. Under management of the City Institutional Society. Dean A. C. Peck, secretary; superintendent, Mrs. Deweese.

For the care and education of motherless or fatherless and orphan girls. Sewing, cooking and good housekeeping are taught. No incorrigible girls are received.

Expense for 1904, \$6,167.66. This home is in rented quarters.

Denver. Mount St. Vincent's Home. Located at W. 24 Ave. and Homer Boulevard. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Mother Superior, Mary Peter.

Two hundred and sixty children aided during 1903, 310 in 1904. Average number in the home, 200, of whom 56 pay for their care. Value of property, \$100,000. Expenses during 1904, \$13,782.60.

A home for orphans and half orphans. On March 11, 1902, the home was burned to the ground, no loss of life occurring. On August 15, 1903, the new home was dedicated. A debt of \$25,000 then remained upon the property and the furnishings were inadequate. During 1904 new furnishings were added and over two thousand dollars paid of the debt.

Denver. St. Clara's Orphanage. Located at 952 Tenth St. Owned and managed by the Franciscan Sisters.

The orphanage is a three-story brick and stone building, with a finished basement and an attic in which is located the entertainment hall, and will accommodate about 160 children. The boys are kept here until twelve or thirteen years of age, when they are sent to Schermerville, Ill., to college. The girls are kept here till of age and are taught trades or, if studious, are sent to business college and prepared for self-support.

Children from all sections of Colorado are received and a few from other states. Two-thirds are charity cases.

Denver. Stebbins' Orphans' Home. By the will of Mr. Charles M. Stebbins, who died June 16, 1904, \$475,000 is set aside as a fund to build an orphanage near Denver for dependent white children.

Hygiene. Hygiene Home.

Established in Boulder, March, 1901, by Wm. Brownell and wife. In April, 1902, removed to a tract of twelve acres in Hygiene containing several small buildings. The home is supported by faith and the children are given a training in the religious beliefs of the founder.

Loveland. Orphans' Home. The National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church has undertaken to establish an orphanage for boys on a tract of 229 acres near the town of Loveland; 219 acres were donated to the society for this purpose by J. W. and Mary Warren and the Great Western Sugar Company has given ten acres more. Other gifts are now available for the building of cottages. This association has several orphanages under its control and it is planned to put the older boys upon this tract where they may become in a great measure self-supporting.

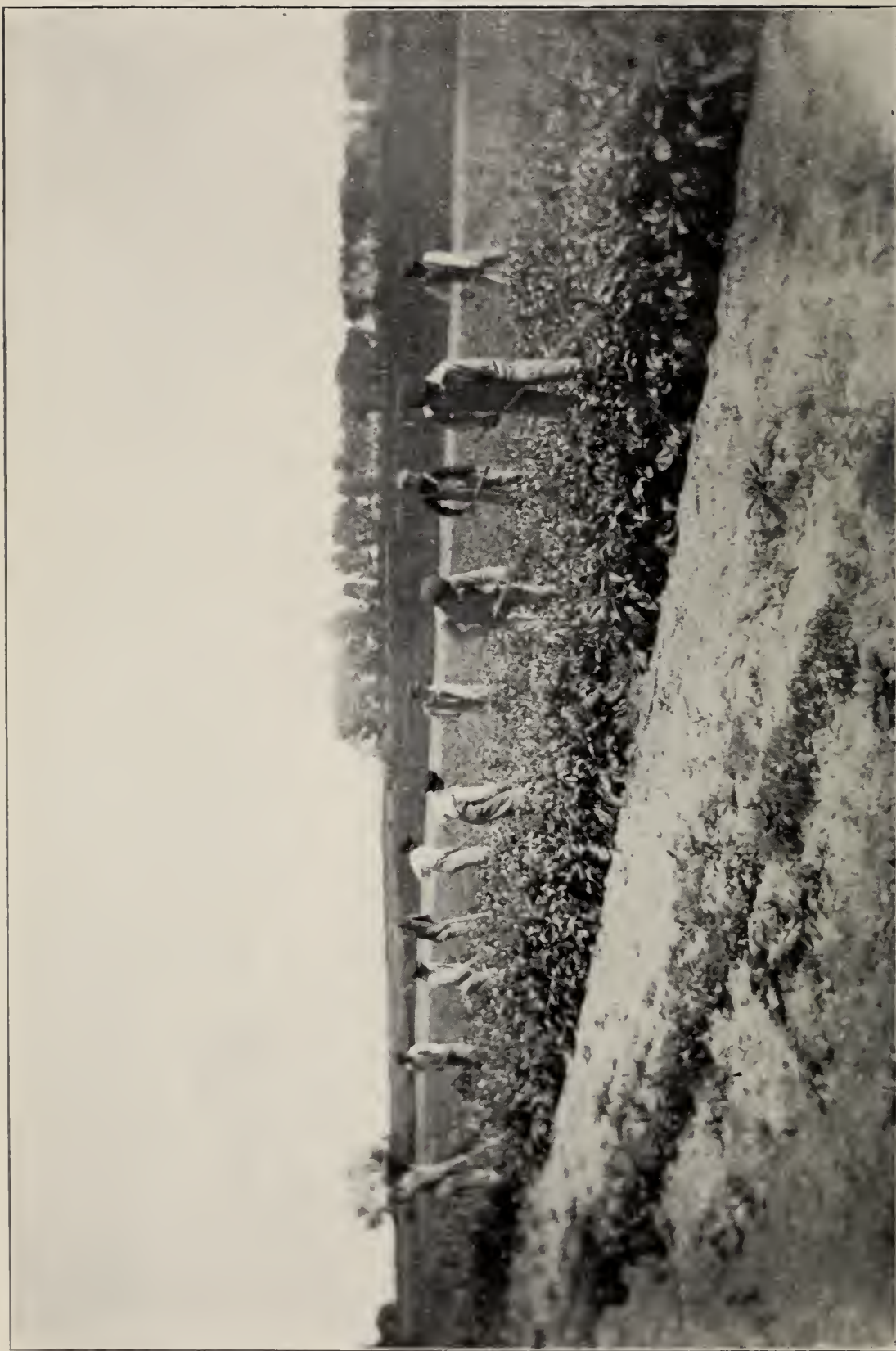
Pueblo. Pueblo Children's Home. Established in 1893 by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gray. On January 30, 1904, this home was sold to Miss E. Whitney, of Denver, who took charge February 1st.

Home for semi-dependent children. In 1903 180 children were cared for, 40 paying full rates, 138 reduced rates, 2 being free. The average number in the home was 37. \$1,257.25 of charity work done. Cost of each person aided, yearly, \$240; per diem, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ c.

Pueblo. Sacred Heart Orphanage. Located upon a tract of ten acres in Uplands Park. Three-story brick and stone building, with basement, containing accommodations for 200 children. The building contains a chancel 30x48 ft., magnificently arched and windowed, with organ loft and other details of exceptional beauty; a large assembly hall, play rooms, dormitories, wardrobes, storage rooms, kitchen, etc., and cost \$100,000. Opened April, 1903. Owned and managed by the Sisters of St. Francis.

Victor. Victor Orphanage. A semi-charitable institution for children, under the direction of a local society.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.



STATE HOME FOR NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Established in Denver by act of 1895, amended 1897.

H. W. COWAN, Superintendent.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Lucy M. Hughes, 1905.....	Denver
Sarah L. Curtis, 1905.....	Denver
Dora E. Reynolds, 1907.....	Denver
Tyson S. Dines, 1907.....	Denver
Louise L. Arkins, 1909.....	Denver

Term, six years. Compensation, no salary, no expenses.

This has been the most interesting period in the history of the Home. First, owing to the removal from overcrowded quarters in Denver, one month previous to the beginning of the biennial term, into tents erected on the forty acres purchased by the Board as a site. These, with the stone residence already on the grounds, furnished shelter till the new buildings were erected. Second, on account of the erection and completion of five buildings, four of which are built of gray pressed brick and the other, the laundry and boiler house, of common red brick.

The four new buildings are in the mission style of architecture, with walls of gray and red roofs. Set in the orchard and forest trees of the home, they present a very pleasant appearance. The school building, two stories and basement, contains four school rooms and two in the basement that could be so used. The domestic building, two-story, with finished basement, contains kitchen, pantry, dining rooms, and bed rooms for employes and a nursery dormitory. The boys cottage, two-story, with basement, contains large play room, dormitories, bath, etc. The hospital is a one-story building removed about a block from the other buildings. It contains four wards, each of which may be isolated from the others. The boiler house is so located that the laundry, on the second floor, may easily be reached from the ground on one side by a slight incline.

It is now almost nine years since the Home opened its doors for the reception of children, which brings it to an age of real productiveness. A number of children have reached their majority and others the stage of self-support. Both are interesting periods in the lives of the young people, as well as in the history of the Home. Of the children under our jurisdiction this period, four girls have become eighteen years of age and are supporting themselves. One of these is working for her board and attending high school. Seven not yet of age are self-supporting. Two

who had reached their majority have married since the last biennial report.

The first resolution of the Board of Control declaring boys self-supporting was passed September 14th, 1903. This resolution concerned five boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age. Since that date fifteen others have been released by a similar resolution. So far as is known every one of the twenty are sober and industrious citizens of Colorado. One of these boys stepped into the office, after an absence of three years, dressed in the most genteel style and with refined manners. He is a dry goods clerk in one of the prosperous cities of the State. One is a baker, one a paper hanger and painter, one a gardener, one a cornice maker, two are teamsters, eight, when last heard from, were working on ranches, one is in the United States Navy, one is working in a sugar factory, one farming, and two, business unknown. With such results as these, and not forgetting the many who have been adopted and indentured, whose lives are being moulded by good and true foster parents, and considering what these same children might have been had they been left in their former environments, the State is certainly protecting her own future by providing for her dependent children. Fifteen boys and five girls have been returned to their parents. Eight boys and eight girls were returned to counties for various reasons.

In making commitments, the courts are respectfully requested to thoroughly scrutinize every case and prevent able-bodied parents from being relieved of the financial support of their children, even though it be necessary to separate them on account of immorality, evil environments or abuse. The members of the Board of Control greatly desires all eligible children committed to the State Home, where an earnest effort is made to prepare them for suitable private homes, and for good citizenship.

The farm and gardens have been sources of great satisfaction and very helpful. They afforded opportunities for an abundance of work which has been a discipline and an education to the boys. A heavy crop of sugar beets was grown, providing feed for the cows during the winter. In the gardens were cultivated navy beans, lima beans, beets, carrots, cauliflower, cantaloupes, cucumbers, cabbage, sweet corn, pop corn, celery, lettuce, watermelons, onions, pumpkins, parsnips, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peas, radishes, spinach, squash, tomatoes and turnips. The apple crop of 1903 was almost worthless, that of 1904 was estimated about seven tons. The 224 trees were burdened with the finest red fruit.

The hay field, gardens and the orchard have been a delight to all concerned. The flock of pure white turkeys and full blooded white Wyandotte chickens are much admired by visitors as well as the home people.

The number of milch cows in 1904 was increased from nine to twelve, with a result of 7,676 gallons of milk for 1903 and 10,875 gallons for 1904.

One of the prime objects in having a farm was to give the children opportunities to work. In this there has been no disappointment. The boys were kept busy during the whole garden season, planting and cultivating and assisting in the care of the lawns. In the fall the vegetables were gathered and stored for the winter. Several of the smaller boys were the most enthusiastic workers. The large boys were interested in the cows and done the milking. The girls were kept busy repairing their clothing, sweeping and scrubbing in the administration building and in the nursery, waiting on the table, assisting in the laundry and kitchen and helping the boys' managers with patching and darning. These duties, in addition to the regular school work, kept the children employed.

This school was awarded a silver medal upon the exhibit sent to the World's Fair, St. Louis, consisting of sloyd models, needle work, kindergarten work, maps and other drawing and specimens of regular grade work.

To people not very familiar with the life and habits of children's institutions the only thought is gloom, sadness, unhappiness, and that nothing else is to be found.

So far as the happiness of childhood is concerned, there are few children who have more real childish pleasure than those of this Home. The legal holidays are observed appropriately. On Thanksgivings turkey dinners, with all the usual attachments, have been supplied, much to the delight of the children. On Christmas eve, nuts, candies, oranges and pop corn have been distributed and each child received from the Home two or three simple presents.

The Sunday school teachers have added greatly to the pleasure of the children by inviting their respective classes to their homes at various times, where a treat was always provided.

The general health of the children has been good.

The State agent's work is one of the most important branches of the Home work. It is he who forms the connecting link between the Home and the private homes where the several hundred children have been placed. He is the true friend of every child under supervision. He listens to the tales of woe as well as the good news, as told by the child and the foster parents. His visits bring him close to the lives of both. Full reports are written and filed and the same are recorded on the individual pages of the register. The children in the visiting list have all been visited at least once each year and a large number more frequently; 418 visits have been made to children and 224 to applicants. He has accompanied 107 children to their new homes, traveled by railroad 49,807 miles, and 3,724 miles by liv-

ery and stage, making a total of 53,531 miles, at an expense of \$1,323.70.

The State agency and other work accomplished during the last two years has taken no little time of the members of the Board of Control. Thirty-one meetings were attended by a quorum, while the law requires only six meetings each biennial period.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

Appropriation	\$100,000.00
Maintenance	\$ 40,000.00
Improvements	60,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$100,000.00 \$100,000.00

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total number enrolled.....	84	60	144
Number adopted	18	14	32
Number indentured	35	38	73
Number declared self-supporting.....	20	...	20
Number on trial November 30, 1904.....	12	22	34
Number returned to parents.....	15	5	20
Number returned to country.....	8	8	16
Number committed to other institutions	1	2	3
Number ran away from institution.....	10	...	10
Number ran away from private homes.	8	8	16
Number who died.....	4	...	4
Average age those received.....	7 3-4 years	8 1-2 years	8 1-8 years
Average age those adopted.....	7 1-4 years	6 5-8 years	6 15-16 years
Average age those indentured.....	11 3-8 years	11 3-8 years	11 3-8 years
Average daily attendance.....	101 7-8	33 5-8	135 1-2
Average age those present Nov. 30, 1904	9 7-8 years	11 5-8 years	10 3-4 years

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The average daily attendance for the biennial period of 1901 and 1902 was 99, and that for the period just closed was 135. As there will be a proportionate increase the coming two years, it is necessary to ask of the Fifteenth General Assembly an appropriation of \$45,000.00 for maintenance.

The building fund was used entirely for buildings, insurance, sewerage and water service, leaving no funds for furniture, repairs and improvements. The furniture in several departments is inadequate. There is no hospital furniture, the administration building is sadly in need of paint and repairs; there is an imperative need of a fire-proof vault for the safe keeping of all records

and legal papers; the hay and stock should have suitable shelter; an artesian well and an electric light plant would annually save a large sum of money; the orchard should be enclosed by an eight-foot barbed wire fence to protect the apple crop from the depredation of outside parties; all the fences greatly need repairing; these, with a large number of other necessary improvements, will require the expenditure of \$25,000.00. An additional sum is much needed for the purpose of erecting more cottages, but the Board of Control deem it wise to first complete the necessary improvements and make repairs and defer the request for an appropriation for buildings.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established by act of 1887, amended 1897; located at Henry Spur, C. & S. Railway, Morrison Branch; postoffice, Morrison.

Miss Emma E. Page, superintendent.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Rev. J. H. Houghton, 1905.....	Denver
Robert M. Golder, 1906.....	Denver
Mrs. M. A. Taft, 1907.....	Denver
Mrs. Clara L. Hunter, 1908.....	Denver
Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, 1909.....	Denver

Term, five years; compensation, no salary, no expenses.

The superintendent reports: *Industrial training* has received especial attention. Every girl is instructed in sewing, cooking, laundry work and other duties of the household. To each girl who shows special aptitude for sewing or cooking is given ample opportunity for practice. The girls have made an advance along the industrial lines that is gratifying and it is remarkable how readily those who have never been taught the rudiments of good housekeeping respond to the influences of their surroundings, become interested in the work assigned to them and take pride in doing it well.

Flower culture was carried on in a small way, owing to limited means. We count the cultivation of flowers one of the refining influences of the home, as well as a means of earning a livelihood, and hope funds will be furnished whereby this work can be carried on more extensively another season.

Music.—Our girls are very fond of music and a long-felt want has, in a measure, been supplied, as we now have three pianos. We have one officer whose duty it is to devote one-half of her time to instruction in vocal and instrumental music. Our school teacher also assists in this work, and in this way a goodly number is enabled to take instrumental lessons, and all receive instruction in sight reading and vocal music.

Religious and Moral Instruction.—The girls are called together every evening at 7:45 for devotional exercises, which consist generally of scriptural quotations, reading and discussing a chapter, or repeating some psalm and a song, closing with a prayer. They participate with apparent interest in our devotional work and regular Sunday school exercises each week.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Health.—The health of the inmates has been very nearly perfect. No death has occurred during the past biennial term and no case of serious illness.

Needs.—One of the first great needs is the lighting of grounds and buildings. At the present no light is provided for the grounds, except one small gasoline arc light between the administration building and cottage 1. The buildings are lighted by lamps, a very dangerous system in an institution of this kind. There is no light whatever in the girls' rooms, as under our present plan of lighting it would be unwise. Funds should be provided whereby we can have an electric light plant. The danger from fire is very great as we are situated at present.

Sidewalks are needed very much. The present walks are poorly constructed and of little aid to cleanliness or appearance.

We are also in need of a new school building with entire new furnishings. The present school building is only a temporary one and has never been properly furnished. The desks are second-hand and most of them are entirely too small for our large girls, and the blackboards are of the cheapest, poorest kind. This is not only inconvenient, but injurious to the pupils' eyes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

For the maintenance of the school, including food, clothing, medicines, salaries, fuel, light, and miscellaneous expenses, the Board recommends an appropriation from the State treasury of \$42,075.

For a general utility fund, including farming machinery and general repairs, the purchase of horses, cows and other stock, the building of fences and outhouses, insurance and dental work, the Board recommends the sum of \$7,500.

For a new school house and assembly room and furnishings for the same, \$1,200.

For dining room and gymnasium, \$6,000..

For sinking artesian well, \$2,500.

For steam heating and electric light plant and laundry combined, \$9,500.

For building to cover steam heating and electric light plant, \$1,500.

For construction of a brick barn, \$3,000.

For purchase of additional water rights to cover that portion of the farm which can not now be irrigated, \$5,000.

They recommend that all acts in conflict with these recommendations be annulled.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

The State Industrial School for Girls had its inception as a separate institution in 1887, when the Legislature, by an act, pro-

vided for the establishment of "The State Home and Industrial School for Girls." Prior to this time, the girls had been housed in one of the buildings upon the ground of the State Industrial School for Boys, at Golden, and were cared for by the same management. The building occupied had formerly been a part of the State School of Mines, before that institution was removed to its present location. The girls were few in number, but their habits were not especially good. The immediate proximity of the girls to the place where the boys were kept soon gave rise to serious scandal sufficient to cause the Legislature, the Board of Control that was provided for, was given power, with the consent and approval of the Governor, to enter into a contract with one or more reformatory institutions for females for the safe-keeping, care, maintenance and education of the girls committed to the institution. It further provided that the county from which such girl was committed should pay to such institution, or institutions, for the safe-keeping, care, maintenance and education of such girl, a sum not to exceed 50 cents per day for each girl over 13 years of age, not 25 cents for each girl under 13 years of age.

On July 21, 1887, a contract was entered into with the Sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd for the care of these girls for a term of years, where the girls remained by the terms of this contract, under the direct supervision of the Board of Control, until October 1, 1895.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Early in the year 1895, a new Board of Control for the school was appointed, who proceeded to attain funds by means of fetes, fairs, entertainments, donations and contributions, and gathered together during the summer a sufficient amount of money to rent and furnish a building for the purpose of making a home for these girls. The girls were removed from the House of the Good Shepherd on October 1, 1895, to the St. Cloud Hotel Building, a three-story brick structure without grounds, located near the City Park, in the City of Denver, and the school was opened formally with 35 inmates, ranging from 11 to 18 years of age. At the session of the Legislature in 1897, through the instrumentality of the State Board of Charities and Correction, a new and complete law for the government of this institution under a Board of Control, at least three of whom must be women, was passed, and the school entered on its new life.

IN THE CITY.

It remained at the St. Cloud Hotel until January, 1898, rapidly increasing until the number of the inmates was more than 60, and subsisting upon the per diem which some of the counties paid, the same as when the girls were kept at the House

of the Good Shepherd. About this time, friction developed in the management of the school, and the girls, ever shrewd and eager to grasp such opportunities, went on a strike, and, after destroying a great deal of property, the leaders were landed in the city jail, where another period of destruction followed. Another investigation, a new Board of Control, and the school was, under a new superintendent, housed in five small brick cottages at Aurora, a suburb of Denver, about four miles east of the city.

IN THE COUNTRY.

After this outbreak the school decreased in numbers until July 2, 1898, when the newly appointed Board of Control all resigned, leaving 22 inmates, a treasury without a dollar and several thousand dollars of indebtedness. The new Board of Control with such changes in membership as come with time, as soon as the indebtedness was paid and a small appropriation secured with which to obtain a permanent place, purchased 40 acres of land, a part of the Henry Ranch, three miles west of Fort Logan, for the sum of \$8,000, paying a small portion of the remainder of one-half of the purchase price in monthly installments as rent. Upon the place there was a twelve-room house, built almost wholly of stone, and 15 acres of bearing orchard, with a splendid artesian well adjacent to the place, which is used for domestic purposes. To this new home the school moved on August 2, 1900, with 36 girls and six officers. A dining room, school room and laundry were soon erected.

In this more than crowded place the school, with its ever increasing numbers, remained until May 1, 1902, when the first substantial structure was ready for occupancy—a two-story brick, with basement and attic, with a separate steam heating plant for this building. The numbers continued to increase until another building was necessary, not only to house the large increase of girls, but to properly separate the very bad from the less vicious, and in 1904 another commodious structure of 30 rooms with a separate dining room, kitchen, laundry and hospital was partly furnished and ready for occupancy.

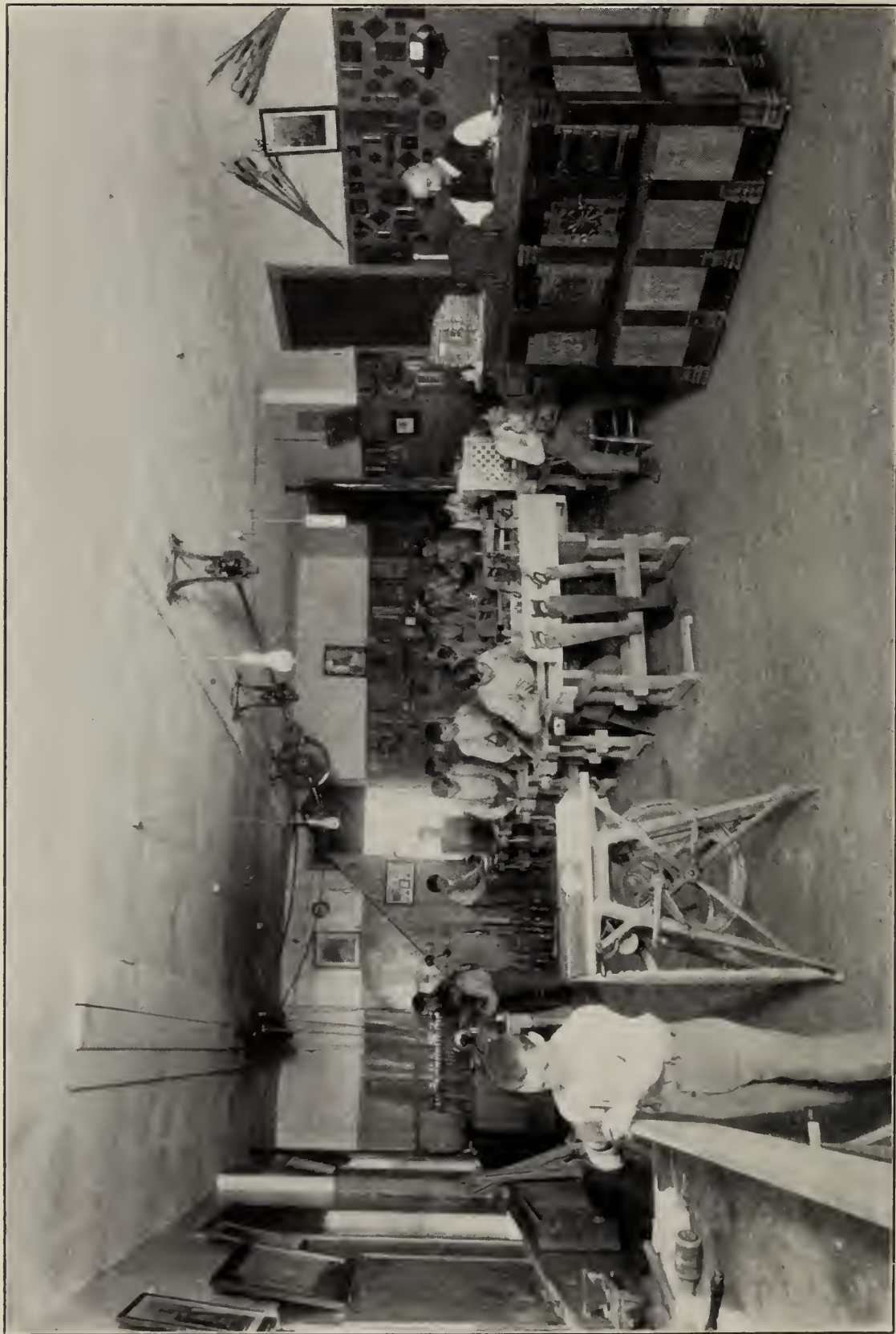
RESULTS.

From the small beginning of a few girls confined at the school at Golden to a large institution of 76 girls within the school grounds and about 25 on parole, the State Industrial School for Girls has grown. It is yet in its infancy, but the good work done towards a reformation and saving of girls to a life of usefulness might well be a work of a much older institution.

Already these girls have gone out in numerous instances into their own homes or into homes that have been made for them and are now surrounded by families in which they are the center of pride. One girl, for a number of years, filled a position of assistant matron and now graces a home and is the

mother of a family in a sister State. Another educated herself in music in our neighboring city of Greeley. One colored girl earned her way through the Tuskegee Normal Institute under the direction of Booker T. Washington, and is now engaged in earning her livelihood by teaching others of her race in the South. Another, by her own effort at bread making and washing, earned her way through a college in Missouri, and is now engaged in teaching as a means of livelihood. One of the most notable, because perhaps one of the most notorious in the famous strike of 1898, under the kind and helpful instruction, and through the confidence instilled in her by the superintendent, married and has made a model home for an infant sister who was left motherless at an early age, and has really become a model woman in the society in which she lives.

The number could be added to almost indefinitely. The instances that have been mentioned are typical only. More than 60 per cent. of the girls confined in the school have been materially helped, and, at a very low estimate, more than 40 per cent. have been saved to a life of usefulness rather than allowed to go on from bad to worse and end their lives in the lowest degradation.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(Established at Golden by Act of May 13th, 1881.)

Fred L. Paddelford, Superintendent.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, John R. Schermerhorn.....	Denver, 1907
Secretary, Thomas J. Downen.....	Pueblo, 1909
Joseph Dennis, Jr.....	Golden, 1905

Terms, six years. Compensation \$300.00 per annum and mileage at ten cents per mile "for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of their duties." Meetings, "third Wednesday in March, June, September and December, in each year, and at such other times and places as they shall deem advisable."

During the time for which this report is made the school has been in an excellent condition in every way. Steady progress has been made in improving every department of the school. The wrangling and dissension that characterized the management of this school disappeared with the appointment of the present superintendent, and the wisdom of selecting a man for the superintendency who had had many years' experience in all phases of industrial school work has been exemplified in the splendid results obtained.

The superintendent and a majority of the Board of Control having had experience in practical school work, that branch of the institution has been improved upon and made the distinctive feature of the school.

The Board has left to the superintendent the authority to employ and discharge subordinate officers and employes, making him responsible for the entire management of the internal affairs and details of the institution, thus following out the course advocated by the State Board of Charities and Correction in former reports. Only in this way, conducting the business end of the institution, and by wise counsel assisting the executive in planning reforms and innovations, can the ideal board be realized.

IMPROVEMENTS.

About sixty acres of land, mostly susceptible to cultivation, was purchased early in the period with an appropriation of \$5,000.00 made therefor; a large building of pressed brick has been erected and the hallway and chapel room of the second story finished; a large well is partly excavated; a flag pole set; some better grades of live stock purchased; a coal mine is being op-

erated, and many minor improvements have been made in the domestic economy of the school.

NEEDS.

To increase the efficiency of the school two cottages are needed; the building intended for dining rooms, kitchen and bakery should be finished and furnished; increased capacity in the light and power plant made; machinery for manual training procured; typewriters to be used by a class of boys purchased; a conservatory built, and a barn erected.

POPULATION.

The population of the school would be greatly increased at once were there room at the institution to warrant keeping the boys a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results. The great number of boys received during the term made it necessary for the management to parole many long before any permanent change had been wrought in their characters.

All boys are compelled to attend school and work in some department alternate days.

The manual training instructor gives lessons in mechanical drawing to his class and also teaches penmanship to the whole school, each boy getting lessons of one hour each two evenings of each week.

Good progress is made by the pupils in school, and those who have neglected school before coming here and who have grown in years and stature while at a standstill mentally, are often found quick to learn when obliged to attend school regularly, and in spite of the fact that they may be fitted by size and age for college rather than primary grades. Here they find other young men plodding away like themselves, and the feeling of pride, that prevented their attendance in grades with little children at public schools, gives way to another sort of pride that manifests itself when they think of what they are now accomplishing in school.

One of the busiest departments is the woodworking department of manual training. The splendid work that has characterized this department in the past has been steadily carried on and supplemented by woodturning, handsome and accurate inlaid designs, and more extensive drawing.

In the printing office are printed a monthly magazine, Sunday school lessons each week, and all the blanks and stationery used by the superintendent's office, schools, etc., besides a great deal of work purely for practice.

The exhibit of work from the Industrial School captured first prize and a diploma at the State Fair at Pueblo in 1903 and our exhibit at the World's Fair has been awarded a gold medal, besides eliciting letters containing words of praise from educa-

tors on both sides of the Atlantic, prominent among these being one from Herr Richard Meyer, director of the School of Arts and Crafts, at Elberfeldt, Germany, who was sent by the German minister to make a study of that branch of educational work at the World's Fair.

The opening of the gymnasium was the occasion for much rejoicing among the boys, nearly all of whom know that systematic exercising is the key to endurance and success in almost every undertaking.

Twice per week in the winter and once a week in the summer all boys are compelled to take lessons in the gymnasium in climbing, vaulting, jumping and in performing on horizontal bar, rings, paralalled bars, punching bag, etc.

The remarkable endurance they exhibit is attributed to their constant training from one end of the year to the other, but abstinence from cigarettes and tobacco in all forms, regular hours, systematic exercise and plain diet for a year count for more.

In the military department the school is organized into a battalion of four companies, officered by boys from the major down to corporals.

In the winter months the military training is confined to setting up exercises, which are the best of all calisthenic exercises, such marching as is necessary in moving about the grounds, and an occasional manual of arms drill in the gymnasium.

With the exception of a little typhoid fever the health of the school has been exceptionally good during the past two years, though one boy died this year from a surgical operation to relieve a case of inherited tuberculosis, and another from a chronic bowel trouble accelerated by an injury received while playing. An autopsy revealed the fact that the trouble in this last case was situated just below the stomach.

Many boys who come to the school with their systems full of cigarette poison and their nerves unstrung become within a year new persons, with strong and healthy bodies, clear eyes and bright minds.

This class of boys, after a month of excruciating desire for tobacco are invariably grateful for the change wrought

To be compelled to rise, exercise, eat, work, study, play and then retire regularly on the minute scheduled for each particular thing during the day for a year may become monotonous, but it is what ought to make for strength of body and mind, so that the habit once formed would be hard to break as habits that injure and degrade.

The school grounds consist of 121 acres, about 90 acres of which are under an irrigation ditch. All the vegetables used by the school, except potatoes, are raised. A great quantity of

apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, etc., are produced.

Hay enough to winter all the institution livestock is raised.

A building of buff brick, the main part being 40x70 and two stories in height, with additions aggregating 30x128 feet, one story high, with eight foot basement under the entire structure, has been erected this year. The first floor of the two story part is to be used for the boys' dining room. On the first floor of the one story part will be the kitchen, bakery, serving room, and officers' dining room. The school floor of the main building will be used for an assembly room. This room has bowled floor, gallery, opera chairs capable of seating as many as this school will hold for many years to come, and it is in every way fitted to furnish a place for chapel exercises, entertainments, lectures, etc.

The building has a tile roof, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

PAROLE SYSTEM.

Each inmate at his entrance is given the twelfth badge. To be entitled to parole he must pass from the eleventh, tenth, and so on up to the first badge, and obtain first and second honor badges, holding the latter for one month. For each day a boy is entitled to five merits. Demerits will be charged against the inmate for offenses according to the schedule.

To advance a badge in any month an inmate must have to his credit, after all demerits are deducted, not less than the following number of merits, viz:

Until the sixth badge is reached 90 merits will be required each month.

From the 6th to the 5th badge, 100 merits.

From the 5th to the 4th badge, 110 merits.

From the 4th to the 3rd badge, 120 merits.

From the 3rd to the 2nd badge, 130 merits.

From the 2nd to the 1st badge, 140 merits.

From the 1st to the 1st honor badge, a perfect month.

From the first honor to the second honor badge, a perfect month.

When all demerits are cancelled and a boy has obtained the second honor badge, and held it for one month, he may be granted a leave of absence by the Board of Control for four months, providing a suitable home is ready for him, and, if good conduct and industrious habits are maintained, this leave of absence will be renewed for one year or longer in the pleasure of the Board.

Besides this there is an unwritten rule that custom has given weight, which allows a boy an extra badge whenever he has had four perfect months in succession. This makes it pos-

sible for a boy to be ready for parole within one year after entering the school.

Boys enrolled in each grade:

Number in first grade.....	8
Number in second grade.....	13
Number in third grade.....	42
Number in fourth grade.....	57
Number in fifth grade.....	33
Number in sixth grade.....	22
Number in seventh and eighth grades.....	32
Number in ninth grade.....	9
Total	216

In reviewing the work done in the last two years we point with pride to the improvements made in every department and the gradual change that is being wrought in the feeling of the public toward the institution. No longer do a majority of the people think of this school as a penal institution, but if they have ever visited it, they know that it is conducted more like a first-class military boarding school.

The boys here are now compelled to attend school as long as they remain with us. If they are fortunate enough to have passed through the common branches they may pursue some trade 5½ days of the week, and study Latin, algebra, general history and literature four evenings each week. If they have not completed common school branches, they attend school and work alternate days.

Then the opening of the gymnasium, the practice of having football games as well as baseball and basketball games with outside teams, and taking the whole school to witness inter-collegiate games, has created a more loyal and contented feeling on the part of the boys here and has given them things other than mischief to think of.

The greater variety of food served also helps dispel any feeling of unrest that might arise in the breast of a little lad when first taken from his home, however humble and undesirable that home might be. Indeed, there may be danger of making a school of this kind too attractive, but it is far better to err on the side of indulgence than harshness, for every child has a birthright of love, happiness, and development of mind and body.

Then those things that are noblest in art, science and literature, even though possessed by the greatest, are none too good for the humblest.

We look back and think of hundreds of boys who came here physically and morally sick, who went home some months later with heads erect and shoulders squared, and with a determina-

tion to do what is right henceforth, but we are also forced to think of many of them without employment, falling into bad company, being out late at night, and finally drifting back to us.

But as 95 per cent. of the paroled boys have expressed their thanks in their monthly letters, for what the school has done for them, there is much to encourage and cheer as well as some to discourage.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

To increase the efficiency of the school, two cottages are needed. This will necessitate an appropriation of \$25,000.00.

The building intended for dining rooms, kitchen and bakery should be finished and furnished. For this purpose an appropriation of \$10,000.00 is necessary.

Increased capacity in the light and power plant should be given during the next term. A dynamo and engine sufficient for the purpose can be had for \$1,500.00.

A conservatory, large enough to permit the propagation of plants in profusion, would give employment to several boys and a good trade; this can be built for \$1,000.00.

For ten typewriters, to be used by a class of boys who desire to fit themselves for office work, \$1,000.00 is asked.

An appropriation of \$500.00 is needed for a milling machine to complete the equipment of the machine shop.

Five hundred dollars is asked for the purchase of machinery for woodworking class of the manual training department.

For a barn, planned after modern ideas, an appropriation of \$43,000.00 is asked.

For general maintenance an appropriation of \$110,000.00 is asked.

For many years the school has had the use of about eight acres of ground where the pig pens and part of the barn corral are situated; this ground can not be irrigated, but its location is such that it would be valuable property for the school, inasmuch as no other suitable ground is available for the purposes for which it is used. An appropriation is recommended for the purchase of this land.

A large well is being excavated by the boys, which has struck a strong body of water, giving promise of furnishing all the water the institution needs on lawns and for domestic purposes. This will provide an ample supply of water to be used in case of fire. An addition to the standpipe costing \$2,200 is recommended.

RECAPITULATION.

General maintenance	\$110,000
To finish and furnish buildings recently erected.....	10,000
Two cottages, furnished completely.....	25,000
Dynamo and engine.....	1,500
Addition to standpipe.....	2,200
Conservatory	1,000
Typewriters	1,000
Machinery for manual training.....	1,000
Barn	3,000
Total	<hr/> \$154,700

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

(Established at Colorado Springs, 1874, new act 1877. amended 1885.)

W. K. Argo, Superintendent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term Expires.
Joseph F. Humphrey, President, Colorado Springs.....	1909
Mrs. M. S. McDonald, Secretary, Pueblo.....	1907
George E. West, Durango.....	1907
Edwin J. Eaton, Colorado Springs.....	1905
L. R. Gottlieb, Trinidad.....	1909

Term, six years. Compensation, \$150 per annum and mileage at "15 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting."

The enlargement of the territory occupied by the school, from twelve to twenty-four acres, which has been accomplished in the last biennial period, is undoubtedly one of the most important business transactions of the school since its establishment. But the fact must not be overlooked that one of the State's most thoughtful and well known citizens contributed \$20,000 toward the above mentioned purchase. In donating certain houses and lots comprising a part of the land recently acquired, the donor, Gen. W. J. Palmer, desired that \$10,000 of the purchase price be set apart as a library fund, the income to be used for supplying reading matter for the pupils. This the Board has done by designating the three cottages fronting on Pike's Peak avenue as constituting a permanent fund for library purposes to be called the "Palmer Library Fund."

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department appeals to the public more than any other because it is here, people say, they can see the practical solution of the bread and meat problem. Supt. W. K. Argo says:

We are expected to take a child handicapped by deafness or blindness, give him an education and a trade and turn him out a self-supporting citizen, at an age when many a normal young man in possession of all his senses is just starting to prepare him-



SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND—MAIN BUILDING

self for his particular life work—a herculean task surely and one deserving the best equipment in the hands of the very best people.

The trades taught are the same as heretofore—carpentry, printing, shoemaking and gardening for the deaf boys; broom, mattress and hammock making, chair-caning and carpet weaving for the blind boys; sewing, crocheting, knitting and cooking to all the older girls, both deaf and blind. We have just fitted up one of our recent purchases, which is to be known as the Model Cottage, where our girls are to be taught housekeeping and cooking by one trained to teach these important subjects.

The superintendent urges the immediate need of a first-class gymnasium thoroughly equipped and a pipe organ for the blind.

EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The idea of a living exhibit, consisting of classes from the schools for the deaf and blind at actual work, originated with Mr. Alvin E. Pope, director of group seven, and proved one of the most interesting features of all the wonderful collection in the Palace of Education. Through the interest and kindness of our State commission, we were enabled to participate in this exhibit by having Lottie Sullivan and her teacher present for more than two months to illustrate methods and results in the instruction of the deaf-blind. During her stay Lottie was afforded every opportunity to see the exposition and had the great pleasure of meeting Helen Keller and her dear friend, Mr. Wade, of Oakmont, Pa., who has done so much to brighten the pathway of the deaf-blind. She has returned to us with a broadened mind and quickened impulses that will affect all her future life.

We had also in the Colorado Educational Booth a modest objective exhibit consisting of bound volumes of examination papers, photographs of buildings, grounds, etc., and samples of handiwork of both the deaf and the blind.

The music department has at present under instruction thirty-four pupils on the piano, eleven on the violin, one on the flute, one on the cornet, three in piano tuning, seven in the orchestra, twelve in the choir and seven in harmony, the latter being in two classes. We have in use eleven pianos, which number is ample for our present needs.

The general health of the institution has been most excellent and much above the average when we consider the number of pupils and the constitutional characteristics of the greater majority of them. During the past two years two deaths have occurred, one from malignant typhoid, which, as usual in such cases, pursued a rapid and fatal termination; the other from a weak heart due to acute double pneumonia following an attack of measles. During the spring of 1904 there occurred an epidemic of measles of mild form and consequently short duration.

The above embraces the amount of illness occurring in the institution for the past two years.

NEEDS.

The overdraft at this date is \$14,638.44. It is not the policy of this school, under ordinary circumstances, to go before the Legislature with an overdraft, nor would it have been necessary under normal conditions.

The failure to receive any part of the last special appropriation was not the first of its kind. Of \$8,000 appropriated in 1897, but \$3,000 was paid; of \$22,500 in 1899 the school did not receive a cent, and of \$54,140 asked for in 1901, only about \$16,000 was realized. The mill tax levy for eight years was barely sufficient for maintenance, with nothing for repairs or improvements. For the past four years a larger income from this source has allowed the most urgent repairs to be made, but much yet needs to be done.

The number of pupils reported November 30, 1898, was 116; in 1900, 137; in 1902, 151, while on November 30, 1904, there are present 168, a growth of more than 44 per cent. in six years. During this period there has been no corresponding increase in buildings and the school is overcrowded at this time. A conservative estimate of the improvements needed follows:

First: The payment of the overdraft incurred in securing land.

Second: The erection of an administration building, with additional room for libraries, dormitories, toilet, baths, etc.

Third: A first class gymnasium, thoroughly equipped.

Fourth: The completion of the basement and attic of the school building.

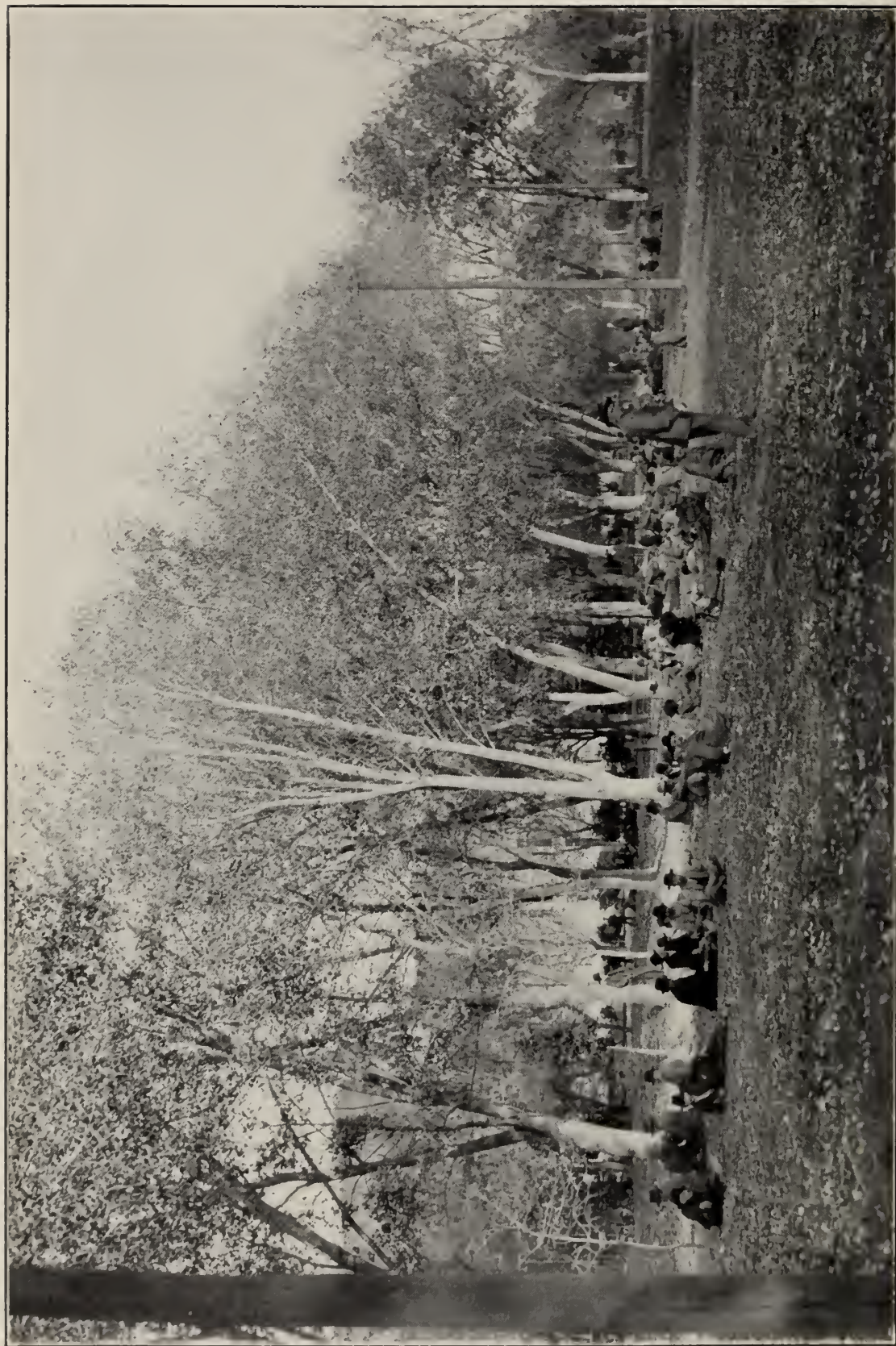
Fifth: A pipe organ for the blind.

Sixth: A bakery and additional room for laundry purposes.

Seventh: Additional space for pupils' dining room.

Eighth: A barn and storage shed.

Ninth: The completion of the grounds.



INSANE ASYLUM
On the Lawn—Under the quieting influences of Colorado Sunshine, Dec. 6

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

(Established in Pueblo by act of 1879, new law 1899.)

A. P. BUSEY, M. D., Superintendent.

BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. W. W. Grant, 1905.....Denver.

E. G. Middlecamp, 1907.....Pueblo.

Charles F. Andrew, 1909.....Longmont.

Term six years. Compensation, \$600 per annum.

The completion of two cottages for men and one wing to the women's building made room for 300 additional patients who had been waiting admission for more than two years. At the beginning of the biennial period there were 503 inmates, at the end of the period 737. The amusement hall is nearing completion.

With an increase of about 300 in the insane population, the cottages are about full, with all male insane in the State cared for in the State institution, but there are about fifty female insane in the State still unprovided for, as there is no room for them in the State Asylum. This condition fully vindicates the judgment and requests of the Board for \$50,000 more in 1902 for an additional cottage, but it was not granted. The quickest and most economical way to meet the situation is an emergency appropriation to build and equip a cottage on the Asylum grounds at Pueblo. This would be ready for use in six months. Beyond this the Board of Lunacy Commissioners does not feel that it would be wise to erect any more new buildings for the insane at Pueblo, especially on account of the limited acreage (80 acres) and the impossibility of securing more adjoining at a reasonable cost. We feel that it would be best for the Legislature to make provision for the purchase of 500 acres of land in northern Colorado, preferably not far from Denver, for the accommodation for the future insane wards of this State, looking ultimately to the care of 500 at that hospital. It is a well established fact that all public institutions for the care of the public health and the insane should embody an abundance of land. Out door life and employment are essential to the welfare of the insane, the curable and incurable.

The residence of the superintendent and family is now in the front part of second and third stories of the old male building. By making some changes, which would not be expensive, these quarters can be converted to the use of about twenty-five patients. The increasing number must be provided for and in

no other way can an equal number be cared for with so little outlay, even though it would be necessary to build a residence on the grounds for the superintendent at an expense of ten or twelve thousand dollars.

NURSES.

A training school for nurses has never been carried on in connection with the institution because there has never been an assembly room large enough for the purpose, but as the institution will soon have a room for that purpose, a school will be established and it should result in a great benefit to the nurses as well as the insane. Nurses who are properly trained to take care of the sick and who are also skilled in caring for the insane are very few in number, and it is a difficult thing for all institutions to get skilled help of this character.

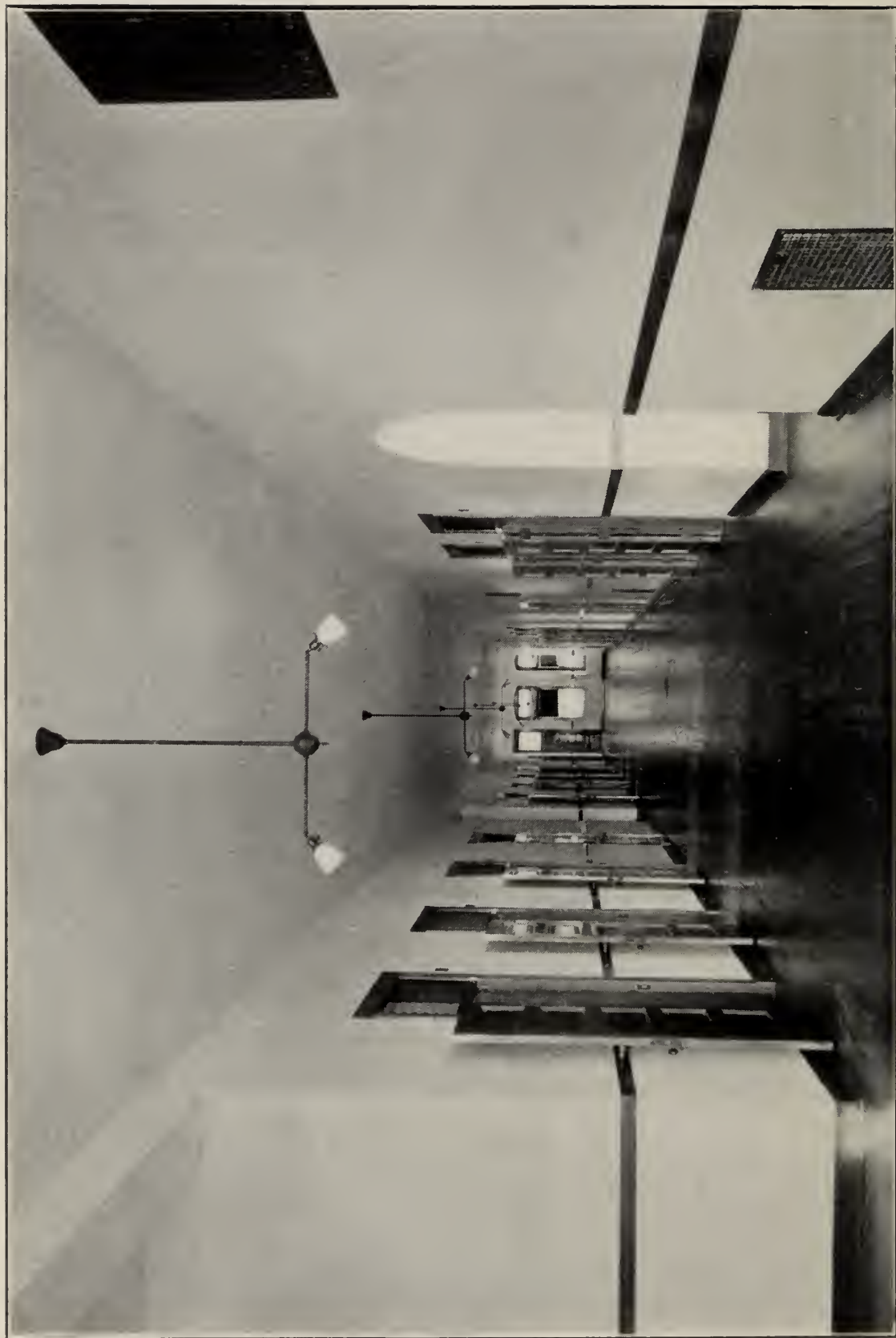
The health and general condition of the insane is excellent and the mortality less than for five years.

The per capita cost for all persons connected with the institution, including patients, officers and employes, calculated on current expenses, all salaries, and including ordinary repair, was 38 cents per day. This is almost as economical as the average institution can be successfully and properly operated.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR BY BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

An emergency appropriation for maintenance for first quarter of biennial period, beginning December 1, 1904, of \$35,000. For maintenance the ballance of biennial period, \$150,000. This does not include the 1-5 mill levy.

New cottage for female insane.....	\$ 50,000
Residence and equipments on the grounds for superintendent.....	10,000
Repairs	12,000
Cold storage plant.....	5,000
Laboratory	1,500
Morgue	1,500
Telephone system for all departments.....	1,000
Total maintenance asked for.....	185,000
Total improvements asked for.....	81,000



INSANE ASYLUM—WARD FOR MEN IN NEW BUILDING

ALIEN INSANE.

The problem of the increase of insanity is one which Colorado, in common with all the other states, finds a matter of grave consideration. Students of this question, in all parts of the United States, have reached the conclusion that this increase is unnatural and unwarranted by climatic reasons or because of conditions of life in this country. A study of the tables presented by all institutions for the care of the insane brings sharply into evidence the fact that the number of insane cared for who are of alien birth is extraordinary and out of proportion to the number of citizens of alien birth now in this country. Investigations suggested by this state of affairs resulted in the discovery that there was apparently a concerted action on the part of many cities and communities of Europe to ship chronic paupers, imbeciles and insane, in fact many of the victims and helpless classes, to this country. Laws checking this tendency have been enacted from time to time by the federal government and by the legislatures of the several states.

IMMIGRATION.

As a result of the careful enforcement of these measures, immigration to the United States decreased materially during the last fiscal year, and it is a notable fact that the moral, intellectual and physical qualifications of the immigrants admitted to this country, during the past year, are higher than ever heretofore have been chronicled. These are two salient features of the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington, D. C., who says:

During the past fiscal year 821,870 aliens arrived in the United States. Of the total number 3,953 could read, but not write, 168,900 could neither read nor write, and it is presumed the remainder 640,014 could both read and write. The total amount of money shown to officers by these 821,870 aliens was \$20,894,383 or \$4,770,760 more than was brought by the 857,046 arrivals of the year before.

At the various seaports 7,994 aliens were excluded during the year, 4,798 being paupers.

By law, any insane immigrant to the United States shall be debarred from entrance, but if it shall happen that any alien immigrant shall enter the United States in violation of law, he may be returned at any time within one year from the date of his arrival at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company or corporation bringing such alien; and any alien

immigrant who shall become a public charge within two years after his arrival, from causes existing prior to his landing, may be returned at the expense of the above named parties. The expense above mentioned shall include all expenses incurred for maintenance and transportation on land, after such cases are brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration; provided, said bureau, upon investigation, has ascertained the case to be one for deportation and has so ordered.

Any immigrant who has been lawfully landed and has become a public charge within one year from date of landing, from accident or bodily ailment, or disease, or physical inability to earn a living, which is likely to be of a permanent character, shall be deported at the expense of the "immigrant fund" upon a proper case for relief being first established to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Immigration; provided, said pauper immigrant is delivered at the port designated by the Bureau of Immigration, free of charge, and said immigrant fund shall be liable to pay any public or charitable institution fixed charges, agreed upon, for the care of any alien immigrant who has fallen into distress within and until the end of two years from the time of landing and has become a public charge from above causes, from the date of notification to the Bureau of Immigration, and establishment of said immigrants' right to relief.

In accordance with the above provisions the Department of Commerce and Labor enters into contracts with states and communities for the support of such alien immigrants as have entered the State, fallen into serious distress and become a public charge, within two years from their landing in the country, such distress having arisen from causes existing subsequent to their landing. In cases where the causes of distress existed prior to landing it is the duty of the steamship company bringing the immigrants into the United States to carry them back again, and also to reimburse the state for the expense of their support. The state of Massachusetts has had such a contract in force since 1894. During the year 1904, 414 cases of immigrants who had fallen into distress were reported to the Commissioner of Immigration, of which 245 were verified and allowed. The amount received by the treasurer of Massachusetts during the year was \$4,798.34; viz.: \$3,625.26 from the immigrant fund, and \$1,173.08 from the steamship companies.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Established at Monte Vista by act of 1889, amended 1893, 1895 and 1899.

C. S. ALDRICH, Commander.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

George West, 1905.....	Golden.
R. J. McNutt, 1905.....	Eureka.
L. H. Cheney, 1907.....	Monte Vista.

Term, four years. Compensation, actual expenses incurred in attending meetings.

For the years 1903 and 1904 the General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for maintenance, and \$10,000 for improvements, which, with the employment of the utmost economy, would have proved ample for maintenance and necessary improvements had the commissioners been allowed to draw the full amount, but the lack of funds in the treasury compelled the Auditor of State to hold back the sum of \$10,297.56 of the maintenance fund, which amount has been covered back into the treasury. In consequence of this shortage they have been compelled to use a large portion of their cash fund, which is derived principally from the general government as per capita for members of the Home—\$100 per man per year for those actually present.

Early in 1903 the Board was informed by the State Auditor that the state of the funds would not admit of disbursements to third-class institutions, in which class this institution had heretofore been regarded. This decision caused the Board great anxiety, and a visit was paid to His Excellency, Governor Peabody and Attorney-General Miller, and their claim that, inasmuch as the members of the Home were involuntary wards of the State from their lack of resources, sickness and the like, and from the fact that after becoming members of the Home they were entirely under the control of the officers, the institution ought to be placed in the second class, was fully concurred in by those gentlemen, and with the earnest approval of Governor Peabody, Attorney-General Miller rendered a strong opinion in support of their claim for the guidance of the Auditor, who promptly placed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in the second class. This just and generous decision was a great relief to them.

IMPROVEMENTS.

With the funds available in 1903, many necessary improvements were inaugurated, such as an additional supply of water for fire and domestic purposes, purchase of a supply of fire hose and hose cart, purchase of a quantity of drain pipe for effecting the drainage of the unsightly and unhealthy low grounds adjacent to the Home, and many other improvements about the premises.

Realizing the danger and inconvenience of the handling of so many coal oil lamps by men of the age and disability of their members, a contract was entered into with the Monte Vista Electric and Gas Company to furnish the Home with electric lights. A full system of electric lighting has been installed, including four brilliant arc lights upon the grounds, and although the cost of lighting the Home is somewhat enhanced, they are well satisfied with the change.

MILK SUPPLY.

Early in 1904, upon the recommendation of Commander Aldrich, the Board of Commissioners decided to inaugurate a dairy of sufficient capacity to furnish an adequate supply of milk for the use of the Home, and a commodious barn was elected and twelve cows installed. This move has proved a gratifying success, furnishing an ample supply of milk of improved quality at about \$1,000 per year less cost than under the contract system.

The improvement appropriation of \$10,000 became available in July last, and a 2½-story stone building has been erected upon the grounds, known as the "Administration Building," at a cost, approximately, of \$12,000. This building is 41x67 feet in outside dimensions, thoroughly modern, and is now completed and occupied. By providing room for headquarters and living rooms for the adjutant and hospital steward, quartermaster's store rooms and several ward rooms, from fifty to seventy-five additional members can be accommodated, which it is hoped will be ample for some years to come.

SOLDIERS' WIVES AND WIDOWS.

George West, president of the Board of Commissioners, says:

"As you are aware, the laws of Colorado at present make no provision for the support of the wives and widows of indigent soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, and in my biennial report to His Excellency, the Governor, I had the honor to suggest that something should be done in that direction at as early a date as possible, and I earnestly solicit your aid and that of your Board in formulating a plan for carrying out this worthy object. I here venture to quote the paragraph in my report relating to this important subject:

“I earnestly hope that as soon as the finances of the State will admit, provision may be made for the support of the wives and widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late War of the Rebellion who were married, say not later than the year 1890, and also of regularly enlisted army nurses. This could be effected by the adoption of a cottage system at the present Home, at Monte Vista, or, preferably, by establishing a separate Home at a point nearer the larger settlements. Such a Home could be run at a minimum cost, and the same Board of Commissioners could govern it, and but few citizen employes would be required.”

STATE REFORMATORY.

(Established at Buena Vista by Act of 1889.)

A. C. DUTCHER, Warden.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Clarence O. Finch.....	1905
H. L. White	1907
Thomas M. Bowen.....	1909

By law, the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners is constituted the Board of Control for the State Reformatory also.

Compensation. The Prison Commissioners receive an additional salary of \$400 per annum and mileage at ten cents per mile.

Warden Dutcher states: "Our cell house contains only 108 cells and our population at the close of this biennial period is 147. This necessitates placing two in a good many cells, and there are now fifteen sleeping outside of the cell house.

There are many objections to having two prisoners occupy one cell, as everyone familiar with this class of an institution must admit, and the necessity of having prisoners sleep outside of the cell house is not fair to the management.

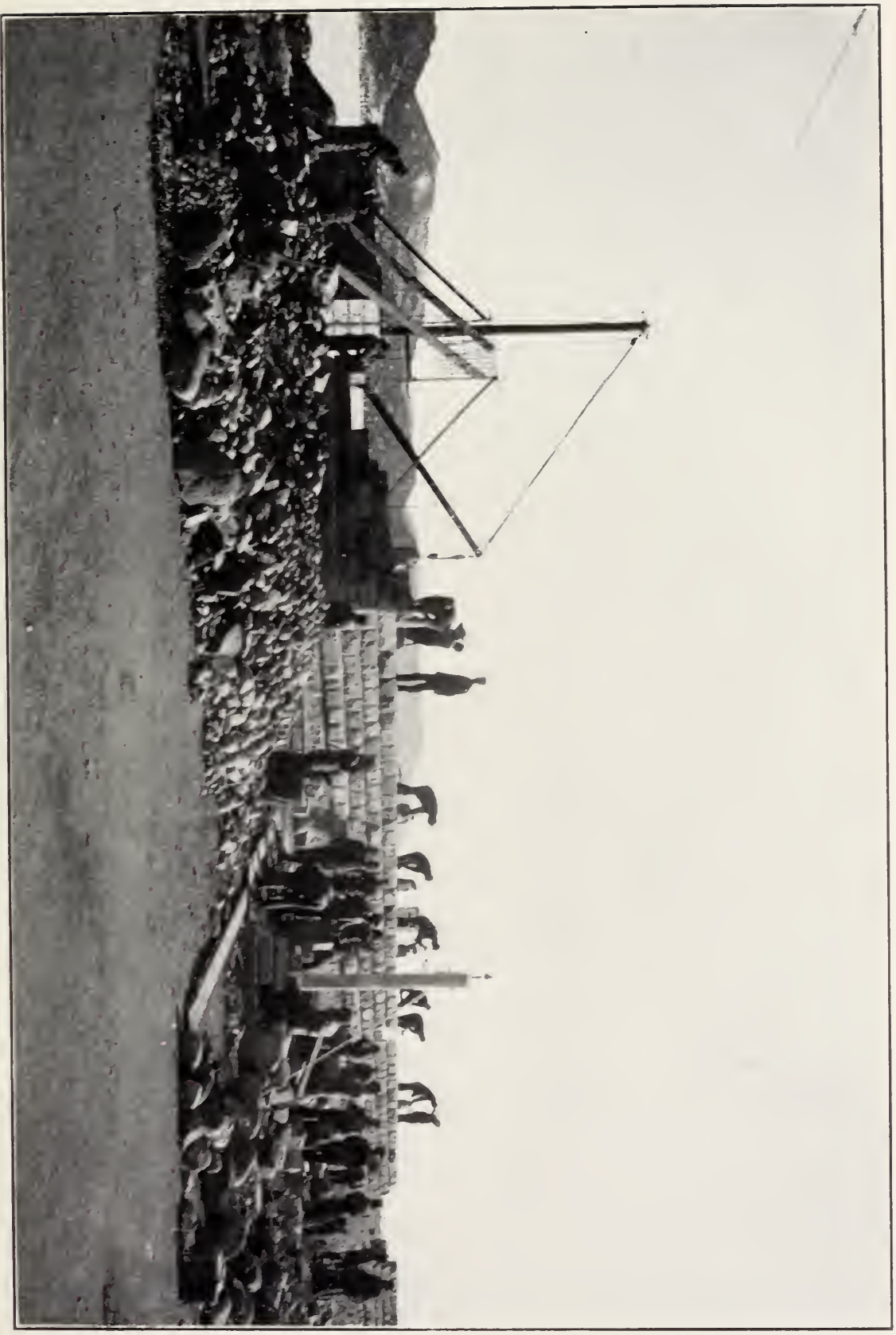
Our present chapel, dining room and kitchen are too small for our present needs and wholly unfit for such purposes.

The completion of the buildings we have started will relieve this condition.

We need a new hospital, machine and carpenter shop, gymnasium and shower bath room. Our store room is too small to meet its demands.

STATE AGENT.

I would recommend the passage of a law creating an agent to look after paroled prisoners. Such an agent should secure employment for all prisoners when they are paroled, see that they keep steadily employed, avoid evil associates and surroundings, and have general supervision and care of such prisoners, under the direction of the Warden, to the end that the prisoner will keep the terms of his parole agreement. Such agent should visit all such prisoners in the different localities in the State as their friend and not as a detective. If such agent finds that any prisoner is doing wrong, or that his habits and environments



REFORMATORY—INMATES BUILDING CELL HOUSE

are such that there is a reasonable probability of his going wrong, he should be immediately returned to the institution. It is impossible for the Warden to keep thoroughly informed as to the habits and conduct of all prisoners out on parole.

We have started the erection of a dining hall, chapel, schoolroom, bakery and kitchen, to be in one two-story solid granite building, 217 feet long by 50 feet wide, with a one-story projection on each side 24x60 feet.

The excavation for a solid concrete foundation, the placing of this foundation, the quarrying and cutting of the necessary stone, has all been done by the inmates. A portion of the wall is already built to a considerable height. We need the money to purchase the lumber, iron and materials to complete this building, and also to extend the present cell house to a point where it will connect with this building.

The Prison Commissioners recommend the enactment of a law placing the employes of the institution under some form of equitable and sensible civil service, and are convinced that such a change would result in permanent good to all concerned.

They recommend appropriations for maintenance for the ensuing biennial term to the amount of \$90,000.00; for completing the dining hall and chapel, now in course of construction, \$25,000.00.

Total appropriations asked for, \$115,000.00.

During the biennial period a new laundry has been installed, a steam-heating plant, stockade, guard towers, several thousands of dollars' worth of labor on the new cell house, all done by the prisoners; the agricultural fields have been largely increased and many valuable improvements have been accomplished.

The industrial training feature has been developed to the extent that prisoners now have the opportunity to learn the following trades: Shoemaker, sock maker, tailor, barber, engineer, steam laundryman, stone cutter, stone and brick mason, plasterer, carpenter, steam fitter, cooking, farming, gardening, etc.

At present 33 per cent. of the population are attending school, and 65 per cent. are learning trades that will be beneficial to them when they are released, and will assist them in meeting their competitors in the outside world.

Warden Dutcher suggests that this institution should at present, at least, be for first offenders only, and all those who by their actions have shown that they are not disposed to live well-ordered lives should be sent to the Penitentiary.

Stripes are no longer used except in the punishment grade. The use of the stripes is an ancient, worn-out practice, and is not now used by any reformatory that is keeping pace with the modern and advanced ideas of prison discipline.

The wisdom of the abolition of stripes is more and more obvious. It is a serious blow to the prisoner's self-respect to be placed in a penal institution—add to this the stripes and his self-respect is well nigh broken. No lasting reformation can be accomplished with self-respect destroyed. An appeal to it is of the strongest. The move has strongly appealed to the boys and is greatly appreciated by them.

The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. No deaths occurred during the biennial period.

The average age is twenty-one years.

Louis W. Cunningham, judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in a very lengthy communication, compliments the present Warden in the highest terms for the very efficient management of this institution, and says:

The inmate is told, through the Prisoners' Manual, that the institution is not solely a place of punishment, but rather one for the helping, uplifting and the upbuilding of each inmate—a place affording advantages to each inmate and to give you time to consider, with helpful surroundings, the certain results of wrong-doing and evil associations, and lead you to firmly determine that you will lead an honest and upright life.

And again, quoting from the same introductory: "The plan of the Reformatory is to put each prisoner on his own merits, and give him a chance by good conduct and his own efforts, to shorten his stay herein; give proper schooling to those who need it; to give trades to those who have none, and by all available means to advance the material, mental and moral interests of each prisoner."

Prisoners are classified with reference to their conduct. Upon entering the institution they are placed in what is termed the "second grade." Upon earning 1,000 credit marks they are advanced to the "first grade," which entitles them to apply for a parole, and to be placed on the parole list. No application for parole will be considered by the Board unless the applicant be in the first grade. Each prisoner is entitled to five credit marks each day, if his conduct be in all things satisfactory. Satisfactory conduct means, among other things, "industry in labor and diligence in study"; so it will be seen that 200 days of good conduct entitles the new comer to promotion from second to first grade.

On the other hand, a prisoner in the second grade, who does not receive 110 credit marks (out of a possible 150) for two consecutive months, is reduced to the third grade, while a first grader who fails for any one month to receive 110 credit marks out of a possible 150, is reduced to the second grade, where he remains until he has a perfect record for one month, when he will be restored to his former rank. With this powerful incentive to good conduct it is not strange that Warden Dutcher is



REFORMATORY—CELL HOUSE

able to write me that he has not had a single prisoner in the third or "punishment grade" this term.

Mr. Dutcher is an enthusiastic prisoner reformer, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our new-time theories touching criminology. He is determined to have every inmate learn a trade, where, with his present equipments, that is possible. Sixty-five per cent. of the 140 odd inmates are now learning some trade. He has abolished the prison garb, with its hateful stripes, and has substituted therefor a neat cadet suit of gray, with braid trimmings, indicating the grade of the wearer. Many of the boys wearing first grade uniforms are actually proud of their suits, as well they may be, since it is evidence to all who see them, and to themselves as well, what can be accomplished by application and effort, even under adverse circumstances.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Established at Canon City under territorial law, 1868. Amended by subsequent legislation as to details of administration.

JOHN CLEGHORN, Warden.

BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Clarence O. Finch, 1905.....	Silverton
H. L. White, 1907.....	Canon City
Thomas M. Bowen, 1909.....	Pueblo

Term, six years; compensation, \$300 per annum and actual expenses.

During the past biennial term the general welfare of the institution demanded that certain permanent improvements be made, among which was the purchase of additional land. The tract of land lying adjacent to, and immediately in front of, the prison, was purchased for \$17,300.

Cell House. Additional cell house capacity is an absolute necessity. Every available cell in the three cell houses is occupied, in many instances by two prisoners, and it has become necessary to fit up two large rooms with cots, where about fifty trusty prisoners are quartered. Of course, this arrangement is far from satisfactory in any sense of the word, and was only inaugurated as a temporary expedient. The new cell house, now under construction, will afford quarters for about one hundred of the trusty class. This will give temporary relief to the congestion, but at best it will be only temporary. The population of the prison is increasing at such a rapid rate that it will be absolutely necessary to construct such cell houses as will provide room for at least 300 additional convicts; otherwise, this institution will be in the same condition as the Insane Asylum was for so long, and prisoners will have to be cared for in the various county jails throughout the State.

Tuberculosis. Provision should be made for those afflicted with tuberculosis so that they may be isolated and given the benefits of pure air and sunshine. These cases are permitted to be out of doors as far as it is consistent with good discipline, but they are obliged to sleep in the cell houses where ventilation is not as it should be for such subjects.

Insane Criminals. A suitable and safe building should be provided for the care of insane criminals, and the law should be so amended as to permit their being kept at the Penitentiary. There are at present nine insane prisoners who are cared for at

the execution house for want of suitable quarters. It has been impossible to have them transferred to the State Insane Asylum, on account of its crowded condition and lack of facilities for the care of such patients.

Bathing Facilities. The bath house should be thoroughly renovated, and new bath tubs or shower baths supplied, as those now in use are virtually worn out.

Hospital. A building should be erected for a hospital entirely separate from the main building, where every advantage may be had for the sick and injured. The present hospital is badly situated and inadequate. It is located on the second floor of the main building, over the guards' kitchen and dining room, the odors from which readily penetrate the wards.

Prison Labor. The crying need of this institution is work for the prisoners. Not only is this imperative for the moral and physical welfare of the inmates, but the constant increase in the population means increased appropriation for their maintenance, and something should be done to reduce the cost and make the institution, in a measure, at least, self-sustaining.

Habitual Criminals. The urgent necessity for the enactment of laws regarding habitual criminals becomes more apparent as time passes. In the report of the Penitentiary for 1897-8 will be found the following recommendation of Warden Cleghorn:

"I most earnestly recommend the enactment of an habitual criminal law, a measure which, if enacted into a law, will materially reduce the population of this institution, and be of great benefit to the State at large and to the people, by diminishing crime to a large extent. If a discharged convict is confronted with a law that will send him to the Penitentiary for a long term of years for his second conviction, and a life term for his third offense, he will abandon his criminal career or remove to some other country.

"If the Legislature will pass a law in accordance with the above recommendations, and will provide means to give the convicts plenty of good, hard work, the population of this institution will be cut down to an equal ratio with other states, and the decrease in crime in this State will be so marked in a few years as to cause surprise to the inhabitants."

Out of the total of 590 received at the Penitentiary by sentence of court during the past two years, 92 were for the second time, 11 for the third, 5 for the fourth and 1 for the fifth. It will readily be seen that salutary steps should be taken to put a stop to these wholesale returns.

Civil Service. Merit and ability only should be the recommendation for employment in this institution, and when once installed in their respective stations nothing but the disobedience of rules or shirking of duty should be the means of their displacement. No one thing will add more to the successful management of this institution than the enforcement of civil service rules.

Escapes. Warden Cleghorn states: "Since my induction into office, April 1, 1902, but one prisoner has succeeded in making a complete 'get-a-way.' I certainly feel that, in view of the fact that I have had a much larger number of prisoners of all classes and conditions to care for than any former Warden, I am justified in taking a pardonable pride in this record. A glance at the table of movement of population will show that I have worked a large number of men outside the walls of the institution, and the loss of but one man, during the period of twenty months, is just cause for congratulations. The matter of escapes is ever a matter of deep concern to the Warden and he must be constantly on the alert lest someone evade his vigilance and succeed in escaping."

Appropriations asked for by Board of Commissioners:

Maintenance	\$225,000
Cell house	50,000
Bath house and laundry.....	5,000
Hospital and insane ward.....	10,000
General repairs	5,000
Total	<hr/> \$295,000

PARDONS.

TABLE SHOWING PARDONS GRANTED TO PRISONERS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY FROM JAN., 1883, TO DEC. 1, 1904											
Crime	Grant	Eaton	Adams	Cooper	Routt	Walter	McIntyre	Adams	Thomas	Orman	Peabody
Murder, life	1	4	6	1	2	9	2	1	2	2	5
Murder, term	6	5	2	6	5	10	8	..	3	1	..
Assault to murder	6	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1
Manslaughter	3	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Involuntary manslaughter .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Larceny	14	16	1	18	18	14	5	3	3	3	2
Larceny from the person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Robbery	3	2	1	6	1	3	4	4	2	5	1
Forgery	1	3	2	10	6	12	7	1	2	1	1
Burglary	2	2	1	8	13	11	3	5	2	5	..
Rape	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	1
Incest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault to rob .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Infanticide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen goods .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
False pretenses	2	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..
Conspiracy .....	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
Malicious mischief .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
Killing cattle .....	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	2
Selling mortgaged cattle .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PARDONS—Concluded.

TABLE SHOWING PARDONS GRANTED TO PRISONERS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY FROM JAN., 1883, TO DEC. 1, 1904										
Crime	Grant	Eaton	Adams	Cooper	Routt	Waite	McIntyre	Adams	Thomas	Orman Peabody
Falsely impersonating voter.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perjury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Mayhem .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Accessory to rape.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Arson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt to wreck train.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	43	40	20	66	56	72	46	24	23	27 18

PRISON POPULATION.

In prison November 30, 1902.....	621	
Received by sentence of court.....	590	
Received by order of court.....	7	
Received by violation of parole.....	17	
Received by escapes recaptured.....	2	
Received by return from Reformatory.....	1	
Total	1,238	1,238
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	128	
Discharged by order or court.....	11	
Paroled	352	
Pardoned	24	
Died	18	
Escaped	5	
Transferred to Buena Vista.....	1	
Total	539	
In prison November 30, 1904.....		699
		1,238

The highest number in the prison at any one time during the above term was 723, and the average daily count was nearly one hundred more than during the preceding term.

PAROLES.

Total number on parole December 1, 1902.....	104
Paroled during biennial period.....	352
Total	456
Discharged from parole during biennial period.....	134
Returned for violation of parole.....	17
Number of paroles violated during biennial period.....	117
Total number of paroles violated by failure to report as required by law.	188
Total	456

PRISON LABOR.

The subject of prison labor is one of the most vexing and perplexing questions confronting those responsible for the management of penal institutions. This State forbids the farming out of its convicts to contractors, and its policy has been to avoid such employment for its labor as would conflict or in any manner interfere with free labor.

Fundamentally, any labor performed by prisoners could be done by free labor and it is to that extent an interference; but

the resentment of free labor is not directed against labor required in the management of the prison or in the production of articles for State use. Objection, however, is instantly made to any plan which places several hundred convicts at work in any one industry producing articles to be placed on the open market, the contention being that any industry thus invaded by prison labor is eventually monopolized by it, forcing free labor to change its occupation or abandon the territory supplied by prison made goods.

Road making, by prison labor, has been looked on with disfavor mainly because of the practice in the Southern states to contract such labor. An experiment in road making, however, made during the past year in New Mexico has aroused great interest on account of the excellent character of the road built and because of the success met with by the authorities in handling the men and the money.

Hon. James W. Abbott, Special Agent for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Division for the Office of Public Road Inquiries states: "Until you see what I have seen, and hear what I have heard, you simply can not believe what these people have done and are doing. They have actually solved the problem of utilizing convict labor for roads. The South has not solved it. A negro convict is a slave, his condition is more deplorable than it ever was in ante-bellum days. They beat him and torture him and do all manner of evil things to him. It often happens there that a negro convict working on the road invites the bullets of a guard as a desirable alternative and desperate relief from a condition to which death is preferred. This is no fancy picture, but what I actually learned in the South this winter.

"Such conditions afford no solution of the convict question. After my Southern investigations, I felt that they had made the question more difficult, rather than less so.

"New Mexico has tackled it and actually solved it. They are building the very best piece of mountain road west of the Mississippi river.

"The convicts are contented, happy, interested, enthusiastic, proud of their accomplishments and being made over into good, desirable citizens. The work they are doing will be a monument for all time to the superior intelligence of the gifted men who secured the legislation, and a most conspicuous guide post on the road to better highway conditions for all the people of this country."

The act under which this work was done contains the following section:

"Section 2. The board of penitentiary commissioners and the superintendent of said penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to construct said road by the use of the labor of the penitentiary convicts and the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the territorial treasury

not otherwise appropriated, payable on the order of the superintendent of the penitentiary from time to time as necessity requires upon warrants drawn through the office of the auditor, for the purpose of supplying the necessary extra guards, and the purchase of tools, implements, blasting materials, etc., necessary in the prosecution of such work. The said penitentiary commissioners are hereby empowered to adopt a special rule, applicable solely to the convicts employed on the work herein authorized and required, whereby such convicts so employed may be granted an additional 'good time' allowance conditioned upon their good behavior and cheerful compliance with any and all rules that may be promulgated for the management and control of the convicts so employed."

The strength of this law is in its elimination of the contractor. It places the sole direction of the work, its prosecution and management, the expenditure of the appropriations and the selection of a proper and feasible route, in the proper person, the superintendent of the penitentiary. It places in the hands of this superintendent the strongest possible weapon wherewith to compel willing and efficient service from the men employed, *the extra "good time."* No superintendent thus trusted, thus fully charged with direct responsibility for the successful accomplishment of specific work, would dare misuse either the funds or the men.

The New York Plan.

In 1897, by a change in the constitutional provisions relating to convict labor, New York inaugurated a system of prison labor so different from that of any other state that the attention of students of prison problems everywhere was attracted to its operations. For many years previous to this change, productive labor, under a variety of labor systems, had been the rule, but, proving unsatisfactory, had one by one been abandoned at great sacrifice of money to the state. In all of these plans the quality of competitive commercial manufacturing of products for the general market was present. The state was a producer, a manufacturer and seller of commodities in the general market, competing with other makers of the same productions.

The changes in the system all originated in the desire and the purpose to reduce the competition of prison labor with free labor to the minimum. These provisions touching labor in the prisons of New York are prohibitive on one side and mandatory on the other. The employment of the labor of convicts in the prisons in general commercial productions of goods and wares for the market is terminated. At the same time the fundamental principle is recognized, namely, that the convicts in the prisons shall labor.

When the State withdrew from the field as a manufacturer and seller in the open market, it became the buyer, the preferred buyer, of the products of the labor of the convicts in the

prisons. So the state created a special market for the product of its prison labor. While it no longer made goods to sell to any buyer in the market, it set its productive forces at work in the manufacture of its own necessary and required supplies at work in the manufacture of its own necessary and required supplies. The state is a moderate producer and a large consumer. It no longer produces for the general market in competition with other manufacturers who make the same line of goods; but it excludes these from the market which they once had in the state institutions and takes that market to itself. The state devotes its labor supply to furnishing such articles required for its own use as it can make; its labor thus, in a measure, supplies its own wants. It now appears that the state can employ its prisoners to advantage, that it will find a sure and sufficient market, which it controls, and which it reserves for its own products.

To make the changes in plant and machinery was very expensive but, after this system had been in operation for six years, the State Commission of Prisons reports that the total net earnings for the year 1902 amounted to \$94,714.40, or about twenty per cent, of the cost of their maintenance. "While this is not a large sum, it nevertheless shows a large increase over any preceding year under the present industrial system of the State, and compares very favorably with the actual profit received by the State under the industrial system in operation before the adoption of the present constitution. Modern penologists agree that it is not so important, even for the taxpayers of the state, that prisons should be profitable financially, as that a prisoner confined therein should be taught habits of industry and a trade or occupation, and receive such other reformatory treatment as will both fit him and induce him on his discharge to earn an honest livelihood. All agree that prisoners should have employment. Humanity demands that they shall not be driven to insanity and death by being kept idle in their cells. The taxpayers of the state have a right to demand that this employment shall be productive, to the end that the prisoners shall earn something towards the cost of their maintenance. *The new method of employing our prisoners seems to be increasingly successful from year to year.* When we recall that on January 1, 1897, all the convicts in the State Prisons were absolutely without employment, and the prisons were without any plant for the new industries, which it was necessary to establish under the new constitution, and both the prison officials and the prisoners were without experience in these industries, and the additional fact that the market for these goods has been to a very considerable extent an unwilling market, the progress of the present industrial system has been marvelous."

The law under which this work is done passed the legislature in 1896 and as amended in 1897, follows:

"Section 105. The Superintendent of State Prisons, and the Superintendents of Reformatories, and Penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the state of political divisions thereof, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, including articles and material to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and not required for use therein, may be furnished to the state, or to any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof, at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisition of the proper officials, trustees or managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the state or public institutions of the state or the political divisions thereof, unless said State Commission of Prisons shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate. •

"Sec. 107. The Comptroller, the State Commission of Prisons and the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Lunacy Commission are hereby constituted a board to be known as the Board of Classification. Said board shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured and furnished to the state, or the political divisions thereof, or the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all, except that the prices for goods or labor furnished by the penitentiaries to or for the county in which they are located, or the political divisions thereof, shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of such counties except New York and Kings counties, in which the prices shall be fixed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, respectively. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as possible. The State Commission of Prisons shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisition, and the Comptroller shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of the Board of Classification to classify the buildings, offices and institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices and public institutions in the penal institutions in this state. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices and institutions shall be uniform for each class, and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal institutions in this state."

When this system first went into effect some friction arose; but, as experience was gained, deliveries became more prompt and the quality of the goods manufactured improved. A special effort was made to prosecute those industries whose products are required in large amounts and those which afford the greatest amount of labor for the smallest expenditure for materials. No manufactured articles are purchased that can be made in the prisons. For example, the yarn and warp for the manufacture of cloth and underwear, both cotton and woolen, are made in the prisons, and in the making of a suit of clothes, only the raw wool and cotton of which the cloth and linings are made, the buttons, thread and buckles are purchased. Except the small outlay for these items, the entire value of the garments when ready to ship represents the labor of the prisoners.

In road work, only those prisoners could be employed who belong to the trusty class. Prisoners in for life or long terms and those who are untrustworthy must have employment within the prison walls. Provision should be made whereby idleness and uselessness shall disappear from our State institutions.



STATE HOME FOR NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

POPULATION.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1903.
NUMBER INCOMING.

	Home for Dependent Children.	School for Deaf and Blind.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	State Reformatory.	State Penitentiary.
Number of inmates December 1, 1902.....	128	151	145	503	59	198	123	621
Admitted (new) during year.....	66	26	63	63	20	121	124	326
Former inmates readmitted.....	3	132	1	3	..	3	..	..
Probationers returned.....	49	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Absentees returned.....	..	..	238	..	..	6	..	3
Escaped inmates returned.....	6	..	..	..	18	7	..	9
Paroled prisoners returned.....	..	..	..	..	17	29	1	7
Transferred from Reformatory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred from Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	252	309	447	572	114	364	248	966
Average number of inmates during year...	131	150	146	501	63	207	116	637
Number of employes at beginning of year..	18	49	41	46	9	26	19	57
Number of employes at end of year.....	15	54	40	52	9	28	16	65

POPULATION.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

NUMBER OUTGOING.

	Home for Dependent Children.	School for Deaf and Blind.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	State Reformatory.	State Penitentiary.
Discharged	2	3	20	35	2	26	1	65
Paroled . . . . .	..	..	..	..	26	107	129	158
Pardoned . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	14
Escaped	12	..	..	1	22	8	..	12
Transferred to Insane Asylum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Boys' Industrial School.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Girls' Industrial School.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Reformatory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduated . . . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absent with leave.....	..	7	248	..	..	2	..	..
Dismissed on trial.....	83	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
Returned to county.....	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Returned to parent.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on vacation.....	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged temporarily as witnesses.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Discharged by order of court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Died	2	..	23	36	..	..	..	11
Totals	113	159	291	87	51	159	132	269
Present December 1, 1903.....	139	150	156	497	63	205	116	685
Discharged from parole.....	..	..	..	13	..	61	36	80
Forfeited parole.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56
On parole at end of year.....	..	..	..	6	20	95	..	176

POPULATION.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

NUMBER INCOMING.

	Home for Dependent Children.	School for Deaf and Blind.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	State Reformatory.	State Penitentiary.
Number of inmates December 1, 1903.....	139	150	156	497	63	205	116	685
Admitted (new) during year.....	78	29	51	315	29	118	145	254
Former inmates readmitted.....	10	146	28	3	..	3	2	12
Probationers returned.....	30	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Absentees returned.....	..	..	319	..	..	2	..	..
Escaped inmates returned.....	7	..	..	1	21	1	..	2
Paroled prisoners returned.....	..	..	..	..	5	15	11	9
Transferred from Reformatory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred from Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	264	325	554	818	118	344	275	963
Average number of inmates during year...	141	151	149	543	70	215	124	700
Number of employes at beginning of year..	15	54	40	52	9	28	16	65
Number of employes at end of year.....	16	55	40	..	10	27	18	64

POPULATION.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

NUMBER OUTGOING.

	Home for Dependent Children.	School for Deaf and Blind.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	State Reformatory.	State Penitentiary.
Discharged	1	..	53	41	4	12	..	48
Paroled .....	..	..	..	..	14	104	125	193
Pardoned .....	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	11
Escaped	13	..	..	..	25	..	..	2
Transferred to Insane Asylum.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Transferred to Boys' Industrial School.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Girls' Industrial School.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Transferred to Reformatory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Graduated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absent with leave.....	..	11	318	..	..	1	..	..
Dismissed on trial.....	94	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
Returned to county.....	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Returned to parent.....	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dismissed on vacation.....	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged temporarily as witnesses.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Discharged by order of court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Died	1	1	16	34	..	2	..	7
Totals	123	157	387	106	44	128	128	265
Present December 1, 1904.....	141	168	167	737	74	216	147	698
Discharged from parole.....	..	..	..	17	2	55	15	65
Forfeited parole.....	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	61
On parole at end of year.....	..	..	..	16	29	91	..	176

HEALTH.

State Home. General health of the children, good. Measles chicken pox and tonsilitis affected a number, but prompt isolation and care prevented the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Three deaths.

School for Deaf and Blind. General health, good. A trained nurse is constantly employed, assuring skilled care. Two deaths.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Thirty-nine deaths. The advanced age of the inmates must be remembered. Conditions, sanitary, and general health good.

Insane Asylum. General health conditions excellent. Mortality less, proportionately, than for many years. Seventy deaths.

Industrial School for Girls. No deaths have occurred during the two years, and not one case of serious illness.

Industrial School for Boys. Health excellent, few cases of sickness. Two deaths during the two years.

Reformatory. Many enter this institution in poor health, but a marked improvement is soon noted. No deaths during period.

Penitentiary. Health, good. Strict enforcement of sanitary rules has stamped out typhoid. Eighteen deaths during two years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INMATES OF STATE INSTITUTES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

	State Home	School for Deaf and Blind.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	Reformatory.	Penitentiary.	Total.
December, 1902.	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	2	10
April, 1903.	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	2	10
July, 1903.	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	5	12
October, 1903.	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	6	12
January, 1904.	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	6	11
April, 1904.	..	..	2	3	..	2	1	7	15
July, 1904.	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	6	13
October, 1904.	1	1	3	4	..	..	1	7	17
Average number of inmates.	135	150	148	522	67	211	126	668	2,032

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENTS AND LAND PURCHASES FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

State Institutions	Amount of Insur- ance	Mainte- nance and Incidental Expenses	Improve- ments and Land Purchases	Total Amount of Dis- bursements
Home for Neglected and Depend- ent Children.....	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
School for Deaf and Blind.....	102,400.00	136,766.00	20,975.00	157,741.87
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	29,500.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	60,000.00
State Insane Asylum.....	211,000.00	147,031.70	185,000.00	332,031.70
Industrial School, Girls'.....	33,250.00	30,000.00	26,763.21	56,763.21
Industrial School, Boys'.....	64,300.00	96,738.53	25,638.87	122,397.40
State Reformatory.....	5,000.00	81,304.00	8,693.00	90,000.00
State Penitentiary.....		123,840.33	31,159.67	225,000.00
Totals	\$508,450.00	\$775,680.56	\$368,232.75	\$1,143,934.18

Note—The only institution having a deficit was the School for the Deaf and Blind.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION, EMPLOYES, SALARIES, ETC.,
FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

State Institutions	Average Popula- tion	Total Number Individuals Admitted	Average Number Em- ployes	Average Salaries Per Month Per Employee
State Home for Dependent Children.....	136	272	16	\$31.50
Deaf and Blind Institute.....	150	214	54	49.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	148	259	40	22.50
Insane Asylum.....	522	881	63	52.50
Girls' Industrial School.....	67	108	9	50.00
Boys' Industrial School.....	211	437	27	51.00
Reformatory	126	392	17	60.00
Penitentiary	668	1,238	59	61.00
Totals	2,028	3,801	290	\$47.18

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
YEAR 1903.Showing the Total Net Expense of County Homes, Hospitals and Outdoor
Relief.

Counties.	Amounts.
Arapahoe	\$ 50.00
Boulder	6,876.00
Cheyenne	400.00
Clear Creek	5,466.39
Conejos,	19.45
Costilla	1,140.00
Custer	1,000.00
Delta	1,669.00
Denver	122,391.48
Dolores	669.35
Douglas	1,132.15
Elbert	1,756.67
El Paso	12,499.93
Garfield	4,251.10
Gunnison	3,706.35
Hinsdale	680.46
Kiowa	164.00
Kit Carson	291.85
Lake	18,350.61
Larimer	6,697.29
Las Animas	10,528.26
Lincoln	406.27
Logan	1,272.20
Mineral	667.80
Montrose	3,752.59
Montezuma	627.69
Morgan	1,536.00
Otero	3,914.15
Ouray	3,000.00
Park	2,924.79
Pitkin	2,818.65
Prowers	1,132.80
Pueblo	14,100.28
Phillips	297.00

FINANCIAL—Concluded.

REPORT OF THE BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
YEAR 1903.

Showing the Total Net Expenses of County Homes, Hospitals and Outdoor
Relief.

Counties	Amounts.
Rio Grande	699.00
Routt	891.04
Saguache	2,199.49
San Juan	2,060.10
Sedgwick	289.25
Teller	14,319.23
Washington	838.20
Weld	7,629.58
Yuma	1,095.00
Counties not reporting (estimated)	5,000.00
Total	\$271,211.45

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
YEAR 1904.Showing the Total Net Expense of County Homes, Hospitals and Outdoor
Relief.

Counties.	Amounts.
Bent	\$ 383.00
Clear Creek	5,203.32
Conejos	1,900.00
Costilla	2,603.00
Custer	1,846.95
Delta	2,899.98
Denver	112,200.00
Dolores	361.00
Douglas	955.77
Elbert	1,448.13
El Paso	12,311.24
Grand	100.00
Garfield	2,031.55
Gunnison	4,691.11
Hinsdale	253.38
Kiowa	832.85
Kit Carson	590.89
Lake	17,705.52
Las Animas	7,757.90
Logan	824.01
Mineral	865.70
Montrose	2,233.30
Montezuma	493.85
Morgan	846.00
Otero	3,823.39
Pitkin	4,225.62
Pueblo	14,212.56
Phillips	697.81
Rio Grande	1,776.94
San Juan	1,105.55
Sedgwick	686.00
Teller	13,903.81
Washington	492.07
Yuma	1,638.46
Counties not reporting (estimated)	34,000.00
Total	\$257,900.86

RECAPITULATION.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NET EXPENSE TO TAXPAYERS OF ALL COUNTY
AND STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

County hospitals, county homes and outdoor relief, 1903.....	\$271,211.45	
County hospitals, county homes and outdoor relief, 1904.....	257,900.86	\$529,112.31

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.....	\$100,000.00	
Insane Asylum.....	332,031.70	
School for Deaf and Blind.....	157,741.87	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	60,000.00	
State Board of Charities and Correction.....	6,000.00	
Grand total		\$1,184,885.88

Note—A comparison of the counties reporting both years show six per cent. less distributed in charity in 1904 than in 1903, the effect, possibly, of the abundant crop of grain and fruit produced in this State during 1904. Labor troubles and disturbed conditions in the mining camps, caused an additional call for relief upon the authorities of such districts, but this was more than compensated by the prosperity of the agricultural districts.

CHARITY.



DENVER COUNTY HOSPITAL—WEST WING

HOSPITALS.

Colorado is well supplied with hospitals and sanitarium. In the mountain region, the vicissitudes incident to the mining industry, the accidents inseparable from the struggle with the rocks, have made a hospital a necessity in the mining camps. The great number of health seekers drawn to this State by the equable climate, sunshine, and the pure, thin air of this mile-high commonwealth has caused the erection of many sanitarium especially adapted to the cure of diseases of the lungs.

Each city has either public or private hospitals for the reception of the ordinary medical and surgical cases.

Aspen. Citizens' Hospital. Supported by monthly dues of \$1 each from miners and other citizens.

Boulder. Colorado Sanitarium. Managed by Seventh Day Adventists. Plan similar to the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Contains modern operating room, elaborate systems of baths, reception and assembly rooms and accommodation for forty patients. It is located just outside the city of Boulder, at the base of the mountains.

Boulder. State Hospital. Managed by the medical department of the University of Colorado, and supported by the city and county of Boulder. Contains forty beds.

In March, 1904, a training school for nurses was established with Miss Anna E. Harris superintendent. This school will afford a thorough course of training for those who desire to enter the profession of nursing. At least two years' work in a high school must be had prior to admission.

Colorado Springs. Glockner Sanitarium. Designed especially for the cure of consumptive patients, although other patients are taken. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Sister Rose Alexis, Superior. New addition dedicated April 16, 1903. This doubles the capacity of the hospital and affords complete facilities.

Colorado Springs. National Hospital. Located at Huerfano and Institute streets. Managed by the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Society, a board of nine directors being elected by the Protestant churches of Colorado Springs. Maintained by fees and donations. No salary list.

Colorado Springs. Nordrach Ranch. Dr. J. E. White, secretary of association. A farm sanitarium for consumptives. Open air, sunshine and tent life a feature of the treatment.

Colorado Springs. St. Francis' Hospital. Owned and managed by the Sisters of St. Francis. Sister M. Kunigunda, Su-

perioress. During 1903, 90 charity cases were treated, and 204 cases who paid only a part of their fee.

Cripple Creek. St. Nicholas' Hospital. Brick building with accommodations for forty-five patients. Owned and conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

Denver. Agnes Memorial Sanitarium. Located at Sixth and Hyde Park avenues on forty acres of land. Five buildings, a three-story administration building, two pavilions for patients, a medical building and a power house and laundry have been erected at a cost of \$250,000. They are in the Spanish mission style of architecture, built of brick, covered with gray cement, with red tiled roofs and connected by covered corridors. An ice plant, a poultry farm which furnishes the eggs and chickens used by the patients and an artesian well 750 feet deep are interesting features of the plant. The buildings are as near germ proof as possible, all the walls smooth with rounded corners. A scientifically equipped laboratory for the study of tuberculosis is one of the most useful parts of the equipment.

This sanitarium for consumptives was erected as a memorial to his mother by Lawrence C. Phipps, who has also given it a generous endowment. Fees are charged patients according to the location of their rooms and sufficient to cover the value of their food. No profit is expected to be made on the investment. There are accommodations now for 100 patients, and tents are to be added for additional sleeping quarters. No hopeless cases are received.

The sanitarium was opened July 2, 1904. Dr. George W. Holden is secretary of the medical board.

Denver. Homeopathic Hospital. Located on Park avenue and Humboldt street. Two-story brick and stone building. Contains reception room, up-to-date operating room, with diet kitchens, and private rooms for patients.

Miss Nettie McFadden, superintendent.

Twenty-four charity cases treated during year. Supported by fees from patients, donations from friends and members of the Denver Homeopathic Association and a ladies' aid association. Value of property, \$30,000.

Denver. Maternity and Woman's Hospital. Located at 2221 Downing avenue. Miss Minnie Goodnow, superintendent.

Thirty-seven charity cases treated during year, 28 of which were surgical cases; 740 days' care given at an average cost of \$2.38 per day.

Only graduate nurses employed, for whose benefit a school is maintained in which special training in obstetrics is given.

The hospital owns a two-story brick building, which contains a well furnished operating room, reception room, diet kitchen, nurses' dining room and twenty-one beds for patients, nearly all in private rooms. The home for nurses occupies part

of a house near by. An incubator for delicate infants is part of the apparatus of this hospital.

Denver. Denver Sanitarium. Located in Barnum, a suburban district. Owned and managed by Dr. Mary Caveny. Established early in 1903. Patients mainly sufferers with tuberculosis. Fifteen patients as an average number, live in tents most of the time. In summer twenty tents are occupied. In the brick dwelling connected with the sanitarium are rooms for very sick patients.

Denver. Emergency Hospital. Located at 945 Curtis street. Managed by Denver Emergency Hospital Association. Dr. W. H. Sharpley, president. Opened June, 1902.

The object of this hospital is to care for cases of accident and other emergencies promptly.

Denver. Mercy Sanitarium. Located at Sixteenth street and Elizabeth. The present building has 37 beds. A new addition is in process of construction, at a cost of over \$60,000, which will nearly treble the capacity, giving 93 rooms and accommodations for 110 patients. Medical, surgical and maternity cases are cared for.

Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

Denver. St. Catherine's Home. East Sixteenth avenue and Detroit street. Is maintained by the Sisters as a home for the nursing Sisters of Mercy Hospital and a ward for old women.

Denver. Mrs. Lare's Sanitarium for Consumptives. Located at 4633 Bert street.

Private tent sanitarium, where the patients, excepting very advanced cases, live in tents the year through. In the administration building are eight rooms for the very sick. Eighteen sanitary tents are on the grounds. Average number of patients, 22.

Denver. Metropolitan Hospital, Twenty-eighth and Gray streets. Under management of Dr. C. E. Spring.

This hospital occupies a remodeled residence of eighteen rooms and can accommodate sixteen patients. A general line of medical and surgical cases received.

Denver. Mount Airy, East Twelfth and Vermont streets.

A private sanitarium for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, drug and alcohol habits, was established two years ago by Dr. J. Elvin Courtney, who associated with him Dr. E. M. Brandt as resident physician.

The hospital is located in two large, modern residences, one for men and one for women, equipped with every convenience. Individual nursing and the largest personal liberty possible takes precedence over everything else. Cases are selected, none but those tractable and amenable to treatment being received. Voluntary and temporary commitments are made in cases requiring decided custody. Only a third of all cases during the past

two years were committed, the rest were voluntary cases, including seven cases of drug addiction and ten of alcohol habit. The selection of acute curable cases makes the change of population rapid.

Many of the discharged cases have been kept track of by personal interviews, reports from friends and relatives and by correspondence, and thus the permanence of recovery or of the degree of improvement is learned.

"The cases treated naturally divide into a class in which recovery may be expected and a class in which recovery is, in all probability out of the question. The latter class may be subdivided into cases which will have to remain under sanitarium care or some guardianship in which custodial care plays a part, and a class which may improve enough to live at home under ordinary conditions.

"Of the cases admitted suffering from mental disorders, 15 were in the first or recoverable class; of these 11 have recovered and are at home. This is 73.3% of recoveries, which is high, but none too high, to expect in acute cases promptly treated. Of the remaining four cases of this class, 2 are still under treatment and 2 are at home improved.

"Of the 19 cases in the non-recoverable class, 9 improved enough to live under domestic conditions, 4 get along at home with private nursing. Our only deaths were 2 of this class, and 4 are still at the sanitarium.

"Of the drug and alcohol cases there were 14. Of these 11 recovered and are at home and 3 are under treatment.

"The remaining cases admitted were cases of general nervous breakdown and other forms of invalidism, and do not come under the foregoing classification."

Denver. National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. Located at corner of East Colfax and Jackson street. Superintendent, Dr. Moses Collins.

Established by Jewish societies and supported by their contributions. The hospital is for the treatment of indigent persons suffering with tuberculosis, and no pay patients are taken. Strict rules apply to applications for entrance, a guarantee being required that no patient accepted shall become a burden upon the State of Colorado in case it is necessary for him to remain in this State after his discharge from the hospital.

During the year ending May 15, 1904, 165 were admitted and fifty-one discharged cured.

The treatment includes high feeding and the greatest possible access to fresh air and sunshine.

Since the opening of this hospital, December 11, 1899, \$250,000 have been expended. An annual expenditure of \$50,000 is needed to carry on the work.

In January, 1903, the Guggenheim Pavilion, the gift of Simon Guggenheim, of Denver, was formally opened. This addition accommodates 100 male patients.

Denver. St. Anthony's Hospital—Located on West Colfax avenue, near Sloan's lake. Established in 1892 by the order of Franciscan Sisters.

This hospital is a four-story brick and stone building, with finished basement. It has a capacity of 235 beds, has 75 private rooms, seven large and fifteen small wards, and cares for an average of 200 patients. There are two well equipped operating rooms.

Denver. St. Joseph's Hospital—Located at corner of 18th avenue and Humboldt street, on one block of ground. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity.

During 1904 a six-story addition was made to this hospital, at an expense of \$40,000, adding 18,000 feet of floor space. The plan for the exterior harmonizes with the main building, being a modified Spanish renaissance. This hospital has accommodations for 80 patients. The new addition will enable them to care for 140. One floor of the new building is entirely devoted to operating rooms and laboratories. The home for the nurses and Sisters is also in this new addition, and by vacating the quarters in the main building formerly used for this purpose, several additional wards and rooms for patients are secured.

A school for nurses is maintained by this hospital, with a course requiring three years to complete.

Denver. St. Luke's Hospital—Located at Nineteenth and Pearl streets. Under auspices of the Episcopal church. Superintendent, John Vosies.

Charity cases during 1903, 28; during 1904, 60. Cost of charity work during 1904, \$3,635.91. Expenses during 1904, \$43,173.88. Value of property owned, \$104,700.

A school for nurses is maintained by this hospital. On June 1, 1904, the Katherine Hallett Homes for Nurses, given by Judge Moses Hallett as a memorial to his wife, was dedicated. This home, built at a cost of \$30,000, is two stories in height, with basement, built of red brick and terra cotta. It will accommodate fifty nurses, giving them quiet rooms in which to sleep during the day when on night duty. There are also reception rooms, lecture rooms and a gymnasium.

Denver. The Home—Located at 2855 West Thirty-second avenue. Owned and managed by the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Colorado. Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, superintendent.

Erected at a cost of \$180,000. Accommodates sixty patients. A most beautiful and luxurious sanitarium for those afflicted with tuberculosis.

An artistic chapel was dedicated in October, 1903. Several new cottages for families erected in 1904.

Denver. Y. M. C. A. Health Farm—Located six miles west of Denver. W. M. Danner, secretary.

On April 8, 1903, this farm was opened for the reception of patients. The association owns 94 acres, thirty-four of which are the gift of David Brothers and wife, comprising one of the most highly cultivated fruit farms in the State. In the orchard are set the tents in which the patients live. In the brick dwelling house are kitchens and dining rooms.

Fresh air, sunshine and plenty of wholesome food, together with light work, is the treatment found successful in this sanitarium. As in many other such sanitariums for consumptives in this State, there is a long waiting list of those for whom there is no room.

This institution is supported by fees from patients and donations, another source of income being the sale of surplus products of the farm. In May, 1903, nine tents were occupied. In May, 1904, forty-two tents.

During the first year of its existence this sanitarium cared for eighty-two patients. Observations of those who stayed thirty days and over showed the following facts: 54 made gains in weight ranging from four to twenty-one pounds; seven made no gain; one lost. At the end of the year condition was as follows: Forty seven in good condition, great improvement being noted; seven in fair condition; three died; seven unimproved.

Thirty-one worked while at the farm, earning over \$900, most of which was applied on their board. Ten worked full time, five about ten days in the month, and sixteen one or two hours per day. Work is not guaranteed the patients.

Durango. Mercy Hospital—Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

Stone building, two stories, containing operating room, several private rooms for patients and a general ward; in all accommodating twenty patients. Home for nurses in separate building.

La Junta. Santa Fe Hospital—Dr. Finney, superintendent. Frame building, accommodations for about sixteen patients. Maintained by the employes of the Santa Fe Railroad, who pay a monthly due of one dollar each, receiving hospital care in case of sickness or accident.

Leadville. St. Luke's Hospital—Private hospital, owned and managed by Dr. Law. Two-story brick building, containing reception room, apartments for manager, diet kitchen, operating room and private rooms for patients.

Leadville. St. Vincent's Hospital—Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Dedicated June 16, 1901. This is a three-story brick building, containing forty rooms, modern operating room, wards and offices. Erected at a cost of \$50,000. The old building, frame, still in use.

Manitou. Montcalme Sanitarium—Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Water cure treatment. Dr. Guierman, of Rome, Indiana, who studied under Father Kneipp, is at the head of the medical staff.

Patients average twenty-five during the winter months, but during the tourist season an average of 75 to 80 patients are in this sanitarium. While the hospital receives patients of all classes, especial attention is given to the relief of nervous disorders and tuberculosis.

In April of 1904 the Sisters purchased the property known as Miramont Castle, which, when remodeled for its new purpose, will provide for 200 patients. This involved an expenditure of \$200,000.

Montrose. Miners' Hospital—Located at the mineral spring. Three-story brick and stone building. Dr. H. C. Hall in charge.

Ouray. St. Joseph's—Three-story stone building with accommodations for thirty-five patients. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

Pueblo. Minnequa Hospital—R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon.

Supported by a monthly contribution from all men employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Sick and injured employes are cared for without further expense to themselves. This hospital, one of the most scientifically equipped in the United States, was fully described in the report of this Board for 1902-3.

Pueblo. Pueblo Hospital—Located at Ninth and Summit streets. Under management of the Pueblo Hospital Association, composed of public-spirited women of Pueblo. Property owned by society. Extensive repairs and improvements were made during 1903, at a cost of \$25,000. Supported by fees and appropriation from the Associated Charities. Miss Susan Bierbower, superintendent.

Pueblo. St. Mary's Hospital—Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Capacity, 100 patients. Located on Quincy and Grant avenues. Days of charity work during 1904, 1,552.

Pueblo. Woodcroft Hospital—Hubert Work, M. D., superintendent.

This hospital had for years cared for the overflow patients from the State Insane Asylum, the number of county patients in 1903 being 158, in 1904, 155. Upon the opening of the new cottages at the Insane Asylum the entire number of county patients in Woodcroft were transferred to the State hospital. Value of property, \$67,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.

Social Settlement. W. C. T. U. Mission, Denver; Mrs. E. M. Craise, missionary. This mission receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society, membership dues and donations from churches and friends. It maintains a sewing school, finds employment for "out-of-works," holds mothers' meetings, dispenses medical relief to the sick, does friendly visiting and other settlement work. Its total expenditures for all purposes, in cash, in 1904, was \$1,155.

Social Settlement. Wing Settlement Association, Colorado Springs. Several small cottages and tents comprise the settlement, which opened its doors in February, 1901. Women in need and sick are received, a nominal fee being charged. The settlement is supported by contributions from friends and fees and rentals from one of the cottages.

Social Settlement. West Side Neighborhood House, 966 S. Water St., Denver; superintendent, Miss Mary Lawrence. Value of property owned, \$4,000.00. Expenditures during 1904, \$2,824.24.

This settlement maintains a day nursery where the children of working mothers may be cared for during the day, a kindergarten teacher being provided for those old enough for this teaching. The older children of the neighborhood are taught sewing, embroidery, basket weaving, millinery and other occupations. Clubs for boys and girls have been formed among them, with college students as leaders, and mothers' meetings are held. A reading room, gymnasium and regular monthly entertainments are among the refining and uplifting influences of this settlement.

State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection; E. K. Whitehead, secretary. Office, Room 32, Capitol. During the year 1904 this society handled 146 cases of adults, 580 boys and 742 girls, a total of 1,468, and 2,518 cases of cruelty to animals.

This bureau receives an appropriation of \$3,000.00 from the State of Colorado, \$1,800.00 from the Charity Organization Society of Denver, membership dues and subscriptions amounting in all to \$5,352.18. There are four paid employes, but the work of this society is reinforced by the voluntary work of four hundred humane agents in the several counties of the State.

Colorado Society for the Friendless; Rev. W. E. Collett, State superintendent. Office, Room 12, Capitol. Temporary Home, 705 E. 28th avenue, Denver.

This society was organized as the successor to the Colorado Prisoners' Aid Society. The superintendent was appointed and work began on January 7, 1904. During the first year over sixty persons from the jails, the Reformatory and Penitentiary, besides about fifteen "out-of-works" have called at the office of the society appealing for assistance in securing work and maintenance till the employment was secured. Of this number only two have had to be returned to the Reformatory and one to the Penitentiary for violation of their parole. The whereabouts of two-thirds of the remainder are known, and they are doing well—many of them remarkably well.

The temporary home has been provided by the Superintendent and his wife at a personal expense of \$3,500. The funds for the maintenance of the general work have been solicited in all parts of the State, about \$1,700 being raised.

Florence Crittenton Home. Denver. One of a chain of homes in the cities of this country where betrayed and erring girls and women may find shelter, care in sickness and a chance to begin life anew. The officers are: Mrs. Mary Cody Bradford, president; Mrs. A. M. Donaldson, corresponding secretary.; Mrs. Helen M. Cotton, superintendent.

The report of the society for 1904 states: "The average number in the Home this year is 23 girls and 8 infants, a total average of 31 fed every day in the year. November 1, 1903, there were 18 girls in our home; 41 more have come to us, making 59 inmates this year. There are 20 girls and 15 little ones at the Home; 4 of these children are boarded in the Home while their mothers are out at work. Of those who have gone out from the Home, one is married, seven are with friends, and all the rest but five are at honest work. These five we are not able to locate. There were 13 deaths of infants under two weeks of age, and 25 births."

The total receipts for 1904 were \$2,245.61. The total expenditures were \$2,541.84.

Cottage Home. Denver. Established in 1888 by the W. C. T. Unions of Colorado for the protection and relief of betrayed girls. Over 1,000 have been aided by this Home, "shielded and sent back with reputation untainted and with a chance for a clean, respectable life."

Because of lack of funds this Home was closed in April, 1903, but in June, 1904, the need became so apparent that a strong effort was made to secure subscriptions and the Home was again opened. A girl is expected to pay \$3 a week for board and \$10 for treatment in sickness. The home is supported by dues from the W. C. T. Unions of the State, donations from friends and fees from patients. The monthly expense is \$125.

Hebrew Benevolent Union, Pueblo. Office, 313 E. 7th street. Anna D. Davis, secretary; Bertha Freund, president. Disbursements during the year \$298.55.

Jewish Relief Society. Denver. Organized to do general relief work among Jewish poor of this city. It receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society, membership fees and dues from members of the society, amounting in 1904 to \$3,986.67. The expenditures were \$3,268.

Old Ladies' Home. Denver. Located at West Thirty-eighth avenue and Quitman street. Owned and managed by the Ladies' Relief Society. Maintained by membership dues and an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society. Expenditures during 1904, \$8,044.71. Average cost of maintaining one person for one month, \$9.61.

At the end of 1904 there were forty-eight old ladies in the home, eighteen life members, eighteen charity members and twelve boarders.

The building is of cream brick and stone, two pavilions or wings connected by a central portion. In the court thus surrounded on three sides are flower beds and a lawn, very homelike and attractive in appearance. The interior is divided into reception parlors, pleasant dining rooms and large bed rooms.

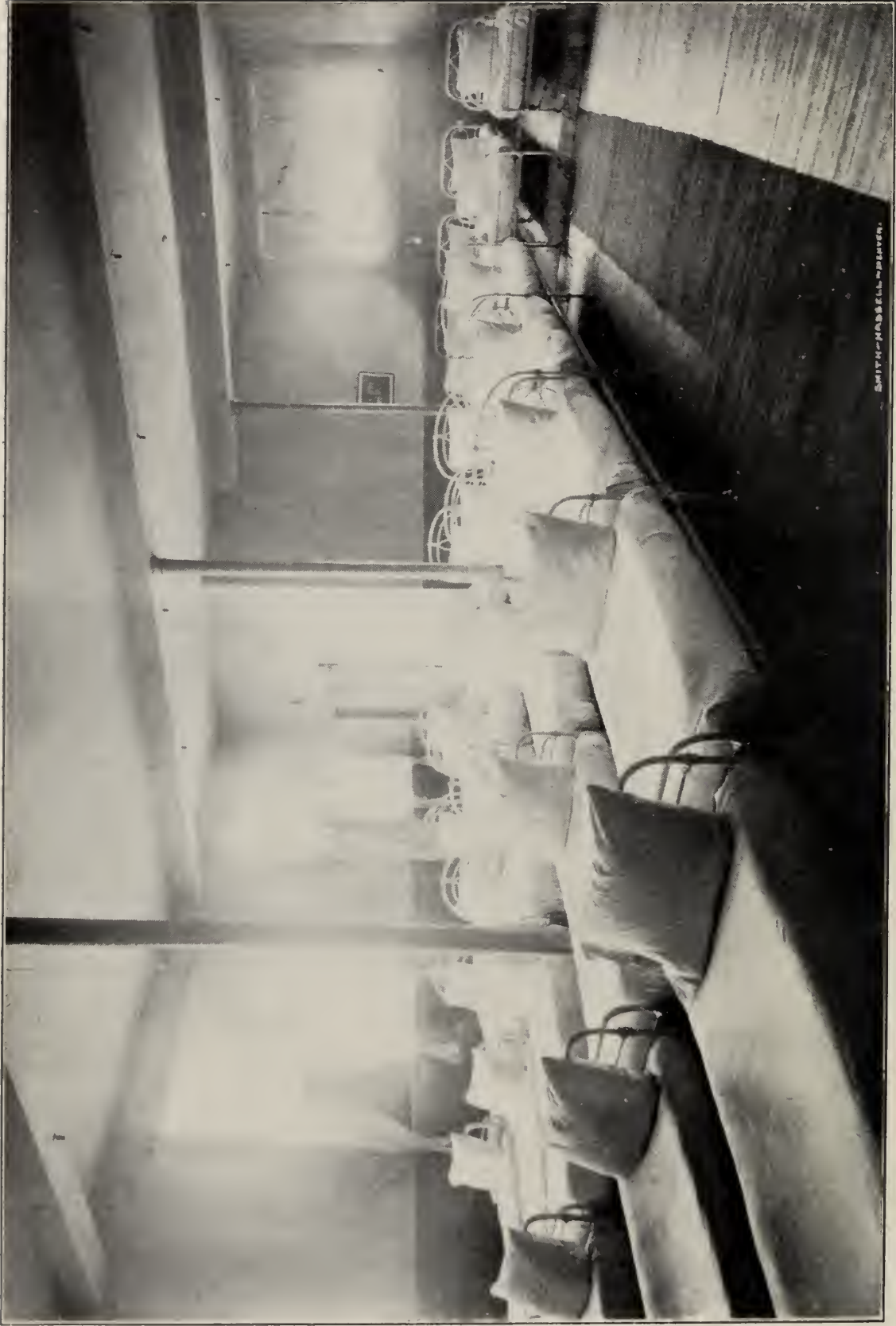
The Ladies' Relief Society is the oldest charity society in Denver, having been organized in 1872 by Miss Annie Figg. At first its aid was given to all cases of necessity, but with the growth of the city, kindred organizations took first one and another class of work and this society felt free to devote its entire energy to its present home for aged women.

Clayton School for Orphan Boys. During the past biennial period, the executors of the will of George M. Clayton, who gave the greater part of his estate of \$2,000,000 to establish a college for poor orphan boys, have improved much of the vacant property owned by the estate by the erection of residences upon it, thus making salable or productive of income a tract which lay idle.

Tabernacle Free Dispensary. Denver. Organized to give free medical aid to the sick poor. Receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society. Disbursements during 1904, \$215. A total of 2,021 visits and prescriptions were dispensed. All services of the staff of physicians are free. Care is taken to prevent imposition.

Visiting Nurse Association. Denver. Headquarters, 1420 Champa street. Mrs. Chas. S. Thomas, president. This association furnishes nurses free to visit sick poor, two nurses being constantly employed.

	1903	1904
Number of cases visited.....	326	412
Number of visits made.....	3,724	4,061
Births attended.....	70	104
Garments distributed.....	710	975
Total expenditures.....	\$1,974.60	\$1,959.29



SMITH-HASSELL-PIERCE.

STATE HOME—DORMITORY—NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

Boulder. Associated Charities. This association handles only "outdoor" and temporary cases. All "permanent" cases are investigated and reported to the county commissioners. Disbursements, \$448 in cash, \$100 worth of groceries, 1,875 garments, 250 jars of fruit. Calls made, 300. About sixty families aided.

Canon City. Associated Charities. Mrs. Julia McClanahan, secretary. Funds are raised by subscriptions, dues of members and donations by the school children and churches at stated times during the year. Twenty families aided.

Colorado Springs. Associated Charities. President board of trustees, E. W. Giddings. President board of directors, Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard. Secretary and manager, Rev. E. Evans Carrington.

Expenditures for 1903-4, \$10,964.92. The association has a debt of \$630, but has unincumbered real estate, plant and other property valued at \$3,000.

A wood yard is operated as a "beggar test," and has been found most effective. This was run during 1904 at a slight loss. A city home, where 13,264 meals and 3,869 beds were furnished homeless wayfarers during 1904, is also operated by this society as a means of giving shelter to men out of work, the wood yard affording the means of earning their relief. Destitute men who refuse work are reported to the police, who are thus enabled to separate the "out-of-work" from the tramp and vagrant. A tent colony for consumptive poor is one of the features of the work of this organization.

Denver. Charity Organization Society. Central office, 1420 Champa street. President, James H. Pershing. Secretary, Mrs. S. Izetta George.

The aim of this society is to so centralize the collection of funds for charitable purposes in Denver that each donor may contribute effectively and but once. "To give indiscriminately is to pauperize; to refuse is to harden the heart; to investigate thoroughly is beyond individual capacity. Hence organization for efficient administration is essential to wise contribution."

The central office co-operates with the city and with other institutions in affording outdoor relief in emergency cases, but during 1904 limited its expenditures for this purpose to the comparatively small sum of \$2,499.67. Its primary duty is to secure and maintain the concurrent and harmonious action of the different charities in Denver. It receives, tabulates and preserves monthly reports from the affiliated institutions; it investigates

applications for relief from these institutions, and it is the avenue of communication with the multitude of similar institutions in the United States.

Total receipts of central office during 1904.....	\$7,446.02
Total expenditures.....	5,399.43
Persons assisted.....	2,761

The sum of \$24,000 was disbursed by this society during 1904, as follows:

Central office.....	\$5,000.00
Denver Orphans' Home Association.....	3,800.00
St. Vincent's Orphans' Home.....	3,200.00
Ladies' Relief Society (Old Ladies' Home).....	3,000.00
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1,200.00
Colorado Humane Society.....	1,800.00
Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	1,600.00
E. M. Byers' Home for Boys.....	1,200.00
Florence Crittenton Home.....	900.00
Visiting Nurse Association.....	900.00
Children's Home Society.....	500.00
West Side Neighborhood House.....	500.00
W. C. T. U. Mission.....	400.00
Tabernacle Free Dispensary.....	200.00

These institutions share in the distribution of both private contributions received by the association and the appropriation of \$10,000 annually made by the city of Denver.

Florence, Fort Collins and Greeley. In each of these towns are charity organizations which are supported by contributions from subscribers and churches. These endeavor to prevent duplication of relief while providing adequate relief for worthy cases. No reports of their work are available.

Pueblo. Associated Charities. Office, 304 North Main street. Mrs. W. H. McDonald, secretary.

Total receipts during year.....	\$3,061.80
Applications for aid.....	1,977
New families.....	172
Transients	214
Transportation furnished.....	1,749.75



WOODCROFT HOSPITAL, PUEBLO, COLO.

WOODCROFT.

A PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS INVALIDS.

This Hospital admits: The insane, the mentally defective, drug alcohol habitues, those suffering from diseases of the nervous system only; and to its school for feeble-minded children: Defective youth whose limited mental capacity precludes them from the public schools.

During the biennial period just ended, there were admitted to both Hospital and School, 354. There were discharged during the same period, 383.

Of those discharged, 202 were transferred to the State Asylum. A number of those thus transferred were recommended for immediate discharge, having recovered. There were discharged directly from the Hospital, 121, as having recovered and sufficiently improved to warrant their parole. Sixty deaths occurred in this period, the principal cause being: 1st. General paralysis. 2nd. Exhaustion from acute insanity. Those in the first class were unavoidable deaths. Those in the second class occurred, in most cases, within a few days after admission and could probably have been avoided by more skillful care before reaching the Hospital, or by more prompt commitment to it. Prompt commitment to hospitals is the first essential to the successful treatment of the insane, and our existing lunacy law should be so amended as to avoid the excitement of a lunacy trial by criminal process and enable the friends of the insane to get them under treatment more promptly than is now possible.

An overwhelming majority of the recoveries among the insane occur within the first year of treatment and a rapidly decreasing ratio thereafter, and the avoidable deaths from starvation, exhaustion and suicide are reduced to a minimum by the prompt restraint of hospital care. Any attempt to arrive at a percentage of recoveries during the period would be of no value, as the time under treatment varied from 2 days to 2 years or more, due to the system of transfer to the State Asylum of the indigent insane, and no such figures are offered for this reason, and also because the whole number treated was too small from which to adduce statistics of value.

These patients and pupils were supported directly by friends or relatives or by the counties to which they belonged, and in no case were they aided by the State.

The most prevalent type of insanity admitted was due to paresis, an incurable and rapidly fatal nervous disorder, and the recoveries, as in other psychopathic hospitals, were highest among those suffering from acute mania and from acute melancholia.

ADULT BLIND.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

For several years past, there has been a very urgent demand for the establishment of a State School for the industrial training of the adult blind. The school now in existence at Colorado Springs is intended for the education of blind persons under twenty-one years of age, and while the law makes it optional with the Board to admit those over that age, it is very well understood that they are unable to do so.

There are in this State a large number of adult blind persons, many of them rendered so by accident after reaching maturity. A large percentage have been thus injured by accidents in mines, which, perhaps, accounts for the large number of such unfortunates in this State as compared with some others.

There is at present no school or other institution where they can be taught any trade or occupation which will make them self-supporting, the consequence being that they must remain helplessly and despairingly dependent on relatives or the public. Many of them are strong and able-bodied in all respects except their blindness and are not below the general average of intelligence.

Doctor M. Jean Gale, a Denver oculist, says: "I would call your attention to the powerful appeal of Helen Keller. It comes with singular appropriateness, pathos and power from her, who stands as a type of this kind of unfortunates, who has herself triumphed over many of the disadvantages of her affliction, and who now asks that others as unfortunate as she, but less gifted, may be helped also."

HELEN KELLER.

"The blind are in three classes: First, blind children, who need a common school education; second, the aged and the infirm blind, who need to be tenderly cared for; third, the able-bodied blind, who ought to work.

For the third class, healthy adult blind, nothing adequate has been done by the State. They do not want to go to school and read books. They do not want to be fed and clothed and housed by other people. They want to work and support themselves.

We ask that the adult blind be given an opportunity to earn their own living. We do not approve any system to pauperize them. We are not asking for them a degrading pension or the abstract glories of a higher education. We want them appren-

ticed to trades, and we want some organized method of helping them to positions after they have learned these trades.

Consider the condition of the idle adult blind from the point of view of their fellow citizens, and from their own point of view. What sort of citizens are they now? They are a public or a private burden, a bad debt, an object of pitying charity, an economic loss. What we ask for them in the name of Christian philanthropy, we ask equally on the ground of economic good sense.

Not merely are they blind—that can be borne—but they live in idleness, which is the cruelest, least bearable misery that can be laid upon the human heart. No anguish is keener than the sense of helplessness and self-condemnation, which overwhelms them when they find every avenue to activity and usefulness closed to them.

If they have been to school their very education makes their sorrow keener, because they know all the more deeply what they have lost. They sit with folded hands as the weary days drag by. They remember the faces they used to see, and the objects of delight which made life good to live, and above all, they dream of work that is more satisfying than all the learning, all the pleasure gained by man—work that unites the world in friendly association, cheers solitude, and is the ‘Balm of hurt minds.’ They sit in darkness, thinking with pain of the past and with dread of the future that promises no alleviation of their suffering. They think until they can think no more, and some of them become morbid. The monotony and loneliness of their lives is conceivable only to those who have similar deprivations.

I have known old ladies who have told me how glad they were to learn to read the Lord’s Prayer with their fingers. They looked forward to the weekly lesson with joy; it was a bright spot in the monotony of their lives. But, after all, this is not so important as it is to teach younger and stronger men and women to earn their living. The needs of the adult blind can not be covered by an extension of this appropriation or by a development of this kind of teaching. Something new is necessary. We have the beginners of it in the experiment station. This must be established on a firm basis, and its efficiency must be extended and made permanent. He who is content with what has been done is an obstacle in the path of progress. This means to establish industrial schools—that is, workshops, with all possible machinery and appliances which the blind can profitably handle. To every blind person should be given opportunity to serve an industrial apprenticeship. After he has learned this trade or that mechanical process, he would go to the agent at the employment bureau, or the agent would go to him, and the agent would then offer to employers the services of a blind workman.

Remember, that to educate a blind man so that he becomes a competent workman, is no magical and mysterious process. A

blind man can do nothing less and nothing more than what a person with five senses can do, minus what can be done with the eye. Remember, too, that when a man loses his sight he does not know himself what he can do. He needs someone with experience to advise him.

Once the people learn what should be done, we need not fear that those whose authority is law, and those whose authority is loving charity will neglect the sacred duty to raise the adult blind from dependence to self-respecting citizenship."

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

THE COURT TO APPOINT A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE FACTS
OF THE CASE AND REPORT THEIR FINDINGS THEREON.

BY HUBERT WORK, M. D.

First. Whenever any reputable person shall file with any County Court or with the judge thereof in vacation a duly verified complaint, alleging that any person in said county is so insane or distracted in his mind as to endanger his own person or property, or the person or property of another or others, if allowed to go at large, or that he is so distracted in his mind as to render him incapable of properly and safely managing his estate or attending to his physical necessities, and praying that inquiry therein be had, the said court or the judge thereof shall forthwith issue an order in the name of the people, directing any officer of said court, or any person who shall be appointed or designated by said court or judge, to execute the same by immediately taking such patient into custody pending the determination of his mental condition as hereinafter provided. Upon executing the said order, a copy of the complaint and order shall be delivered to the person so apprehended, and until the final determination of the said question of mental condition the alleged insane or distracted person shall be confined in a hospital or in some other convenient and suitable place to be designated by said court or judge; Provided, That when any sheriff or constable shall find in his county any such insane or distracted person at large, he may apprehend such person without an order of court, save that if such person be so apprehended without an order of court, he shall be taken forthwith before the County Court or the judge thereof, which said court or judge shall forthwith determine whether an examination into the mental condition of such person is desirable, and, if desirable, shall make such like order of detention as may be made in cases where a patient is apprehended pursuant to formal complaint.

Second. In case complaint be made as hereinbefore provided, or in case upon arrest without an order of court it may be found desirable that an examination into the question of mental condition as hereinbefore provided, be had, it shall be the duty of the court or judge at once to appoint a commission, which shall inquire into the facts of the case and report its findings thereon. The said commission shall consist of two persons, both of whom shall be licensed physicians of reputable character, resi-

dent in the county in which the inquiry is pending. The commission shall sit at such place or places as it may determine, and shall make an examination of the person whose condition is to be inquired into, save that the judge must, by order, fix the time and place for the first session of the commission, and at least five days' notice of such time and place shall be given by the court or judge to the person complained of.

The alleged insane or distracted person must be present at the first meeting of the commission, and shall have the right to be present at all of its meetings; and the judge or court shall appoint an attorney at law resident in the county of the inquiry, who shall be given at least two days' notice of the first session of the commission, and who shall represent the person complained against as his guardian *ad litem*, and who shall attend all meetings of the commission. In case either of the commissioners appointed declines or is unable to serve, the court shall appoint a substitute, and in case the commissioners appointed disagree in their findings, the court or judge shall appoint a third commissioner of like qualifications to sit with them, with all the powers possessed by either of them.

Third. The court or judge, at the request of the commission or of the guardian *ad litem*, shall issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses at the sessions of the commission; and the commission in its sessions shall have power to administer oaths, and shall hear all such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of or his guardian *ad litem*, and of such counsel as may be employed by the said party complained of. It shall have the right to examine witnesses, whether they be subpoenaed or not, and shall make such investigation and inquiry as it deems fit in order to ascertain the truth of the matters alleged in the complaint.

Fourth. The commission, after making the examination and considering the facts in the case, shall within forty-eight hours after its first session, unless the time be extended by the court or judge, make a sworn report, in which it shall answer the following questions to the best of its knowledge, information and belief:

1. Is the person complained against so insane or distracted in his mind as to endanger his own person or property or the person or property of another or others, if allowed to go at large?

2. Is such person so distracted in mind as to render him incapable of properly and safely attending to his physical necessities?

3. Does said person have any personal or real estate?

4. Is such person so distracted in mind as to render him incapable of properly and safely managing his estate?

Fifth. Upon the return of the report of the commission, the court or judge shall enter an order approving the said report and its findings as concurred in by any two of the commissioners. If it appear from said report that the person complained against is so insane or distracted in his mind as to endanger his own person or property, or the person or property of another or others, if allowed to go at large, it shall be the duty of the court or judge to enter an order committing the said person to the State Insane Asylum; Provided, That the court or judge may, in his or its discretion, instead of committing said patient to the State Insane Asylum, designate some hospital or other suitable place, where said patient shall be confined, treated and cared for. If it appear from said report that the said person is not dangerously insane as aforesaid, but that he is so distracted in mind as to render him incapable of properly and safely attending to his physical necessities, or if it appear from said report that the person complained of is not so insane or distracted as to endanger person or property, as hereinbefore recited, but that he has personal or real estate, and that he is so distracted in mind as to render him incapable of properly and safely managing his estate, the court or judge shall order the said person so found distracted, to be placed in the custody of some friend or relative who will assume his custody and care, if any such friend or relative be found; otherwise, the court or judge shall commit the said patient to the State Insane Asylum or other hospital or place suitable for his confinement and treatment.

Sixth. If the commission report that the person complained of has real or personal estate, and the report in other respects requires that the patient be committed to the care of some person or institution as before set forth, it shall be the duty of the County Court to appoint some fit person to be conservator of the estate of the patient. And if any patient committed under this act has any estate in the hands of his conservator, an account for his keeping shall be rendered by the proper authorities of the asylum or hospital or the owner or owners of any other place to which he has been committed and where he has been treated, to the County Court by which said commitment was ordered, and upon the further order of said court the conservator shall pay said account out of any moneys in his hands belonging to said estate and which may be lawfully so applied.

If said person so committed, has no estate, said account shall be presented to the county commissioners of said county, whose duty it shall be, on satisfactory proof of the justice of such account, to issue their warrant on the treasurer of the county therefor; Provided, however, That no such account for treatment in the State Asylum shall be so presented or audited.

Seventh. At the time of the commitment to custody after the report of the commission, the court or judge shall designate some trained attendant to accompany the patient to the State

Insane Asylum, if the commitment be to said Asylum, and every female patient committed to said Asylum shall be accompanied by a female attendant, unless accompanied by her husband, father, brother or son, and the said attendant shall have the entire control, care and custody of said patient until delivered to the superintendent of said Asylum; Provided, That the court or judge may make such other order relative to the persons to accompany the patient to the place of detention and treatment, as to the said court or judge seems proper.

Eighth. Any order of any County Court or judge, directing that any person be held in custody or detained, shall be full protection to all persons acting thereunder to hold said patient, as against all persons; Provided, That if any person ordered to be committed, or any friend in his behalf, or any person interested in the proceeding, is dissatisfied with the order of the judge or court in making the commitment pursuant to the report of the commission, he may, within five days after the making of such order, demand in writing that the questions considered by the commission be tried by a jury before the said County Court. Thereupon, that court must cause a jury of six to be summoned and to be in attendance at a date to be fixed by the court. At such trial, the cause against the person complained of must be represented by the district attorney of the county, and the court shall appoint a guardian *ad litem* to represent the person so complained of, unless he appear by his own counsel. The trial shall be had as provided by law for the trial of civil causes before a jury, and the jury shall return answers to the interrogatories theretofore submitted to the commission, as hereinbefore set forth; and upon the finding of the jury, the judge shall enter a decree in accordance with the said finding, making an order of commitment as upon the original hearing, or discharging the person complained of, as the case may be; and pending the determination of any such jury trial, the County Court or judge may make such order as it or he may consider proper in the premises, touching the custody and care of the person complained of.

Ninth. Every commissioner serving under this act shall receive for his services a sum to be fixed by the court or judge, together with his necessary expenses and all costs and expenses in proceedings hereunder shall be payable as by statute is now provided in lunacy inquisitions.

OFFICE NEEDS

OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION AND OF THE
STATE BOARD OF PARDONS

The necessity for more assistance in the office of the State Board of Charities and Correction is a subject which should receive the most careful consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. With the growth of all interests of the State, with its great increase in population and wealth, with the wide diffusion of knowledge regarding its advantages as a health resort, as a country of promise for the poor man and young man, there has been an abnormal increase in the number of the criminal, defective and dependent in this State. Colorado is burdened to-day with the support of many paupers, of many insane and of many criminals above the average in other states, and it is the peculiar function of this Board to discover the causes of this condition and to propose remedies. To do this requires on the part of the office force that information shall be obtained relative to:

1. Criminals.
 - a. Arrests.
 - b. Convictions.
 - c. Classes of criminals and of crime.
 - d. Causes.
2. Fee system.
 - a. Influence on increase of crime.
 - b. Recommendations.
3. Desertion.
 - a. Number of cases.
 - b. Treatment of deserters and of wives and children.
4. Discharged prisoners.
 - Aid for, best methods.
5. Insane criminals.
6. Insane.
 - a. Settlement laws.
 - b. Commitment laws.
 - c. Discharge.
 - d. Treatment of insane shipped in from other communities.
 - e. Treatment of chronic insane.

7. Feeble-minded and epileptic.
 - a. Number in State and location of case.
 - b. Classes.
 - c. Expense now entailed by care of.
 - d. Recommendations.
8. Dependent children.
 - a. Number in public care and treatment of same.
 - b. Number in private care and treatment of same.
 - c. Effect of different systems of care.
9. Care of tuberculosis cases.
 - a. Number and location of hospitals and sanitariums.
 - b. Methods in use.
 - c. Results.
 - d. Functions of State in regard to.
10. State agency work.
 - a. Paroled prisoners.
 - b. Children placed out.
11. Adult blind.
 - a. Education of.
 - b. Employment for.
12. Crippled children.
 - a. Public care.
13. Charity organization.
14. Pauperism.
 - a. Care of needy families in their homes.
 - b. Expenditure of county poor funds.
 - Salaries.
 - County homes.
 - Study of inmates to discover causes of poverty and means of permanent relief.
 - Outdoor relief.
15. Expenditure of State funds in the several State institutions.
 - a. Salaries.
 - b. Expenditures for food supplies, clothing, furnishings, etc., in such detail as shall permit of direct comparison of cost prices to the different institutions and the correction of undue differences.
16. Employment of State charges, prison labor, profitable employment of chronic insane, the blind, deaf, etc., in such manner as to insure efficiency, conservation of State funds, and the approval of taxpayers, employers of labor and labor unions.

These are a few of the subjects that need careful study, such collection of data and collating of such data.

The successful carrying out of item 15 and of item 16 would effect savings amounting to thousands of dollars in each year, would largely eliminate the need of investigations with their attendant scandal, and would greatly improve the efficiency of the service in all the institutions.

All other states having a board of this character pay attention to the collection of this class of statistics. Their office force varies from ten to six persons in the average states. In some offices the secretary has under his direction an architect, several bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks, and in some states the state agents report directly to the secretary of the state board of charities.

By law, the secretary of this board must carry out the rules made by the board, and these require visitations to state, county and private institutions, and careful inquiry into conditions. His time is necessarily largely taken up with this work. There are at present over forty hospitals in operation in this State, eight charity organizations, twelve orphanages and sixteen other institutions, each caring for some special class—in all about seventy-five private institutions—besides the eight State institutions, the county jails, city and town lock-ups, county homes, etc.

Statistical work requires time and means with which to work.

This office is practically without time or means.

When this Board was established, twelve years ago, an appropriation of \$3,000 was given for the work. The last Legislature gave the sum of \$3,000.

The State has grown and the work of this Board has grown, but no additional office force or additional means have been provided.

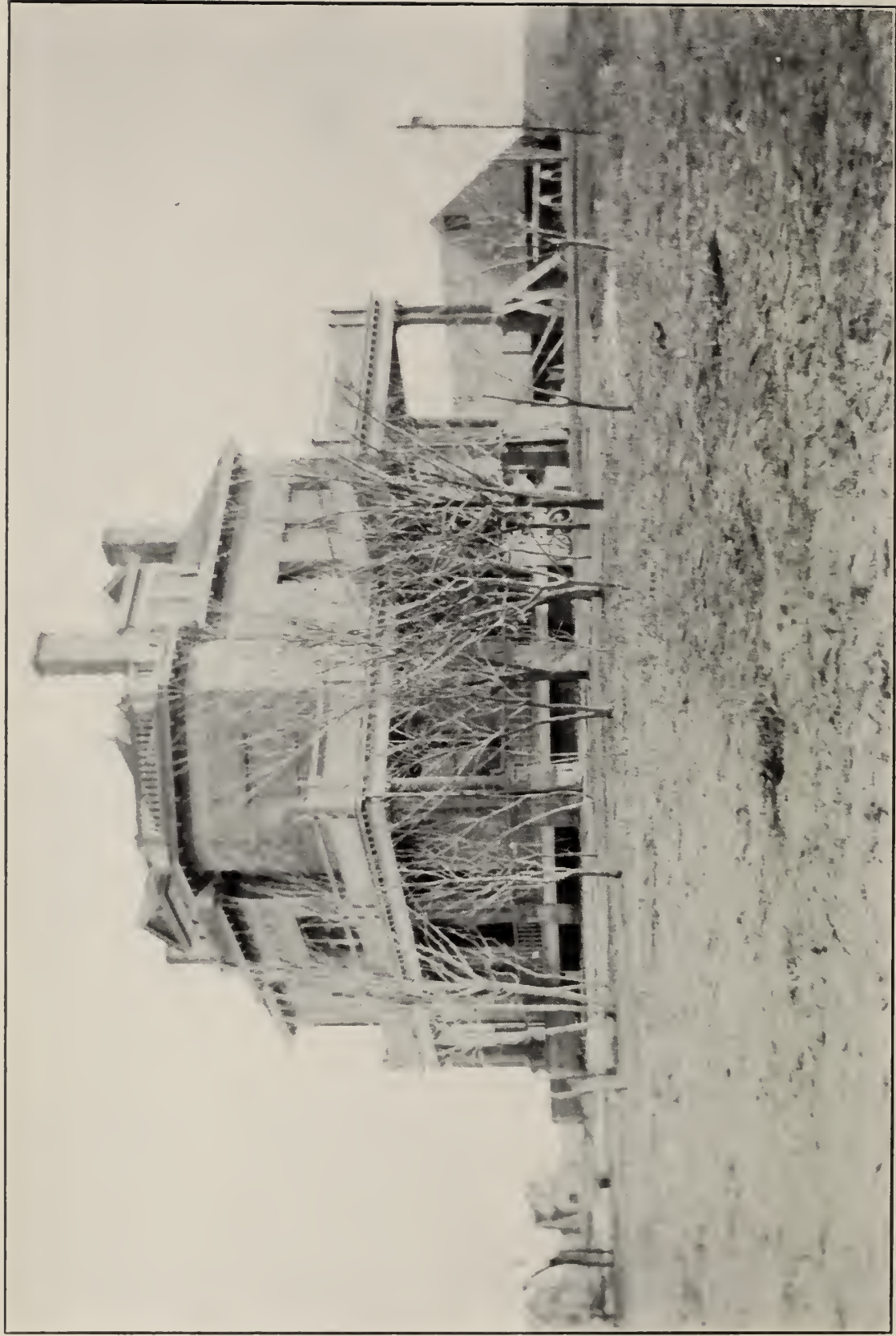
On the other hand, this office is burdened with the work of another very important board, the State Board of Pardons.

No other board of charities in the world is similarly handicapped.

The Board of Pardons received not one dollar of appropriation from the last Legislature.

The employes of the State Board of Charities and Correction do the work of the State Board of Pardons without remuneration.

The voluminous correspondence entailed by the State Board of Pardons is sent out by the funds provided by the State Board of Charities. So great has been this tax upon this fund that blanks necessary for the work of the State Board of Charities and Correction could not be printed for lack of means.



STATE HOME FOR NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The work of the State Board of Pardons is insistent, must be done on time, must be without mistakes. Its proper performance requires the keeping of elaborate books of record, the daily search through newspapers for accounts of criminal doings and the keeping of clippings and other work which may be summarized as follows:

1. The keeping of exact records.
 - (a) Docket book.
 - (b) Record book.
 - (c) Minutes of monthly meetings.
 - (d) Card records of all prisoners in Penitentiary, Reformatory and the two industrial schools.
2. Newspaper accounts of crimes to be clipped, filed, indexed, collated.
3. Correspondence to be filed, recorded and studied.
4. Summaries of all available information to be prepared in relation to each case considered at board meetings, often requiring thirty pages of typewriting and days of study of cases.
5. Personal investigations of prisoners making appeals.
6. All parole cases to be summarized and recorded.

The above work takes most of the time of the office force. The work indicated above needing to be done by the State Board of Charities and Correction can not be done for lack of time.

In some respects the work of the two boards correlates—the card index system, for instance, and observations on the effect of the indeterminate sentence and parole law, and along other lines of criminology. But for the most part the work of the two boards is essentially different in scope and purpose. The separation of this work from the office of the State Board of Charities and Correction is inevitable.

If, however, it is the judgment of the General Assembly that the work of the State Board of Pardons must still be done by the office force of the State Board of Charities and Correction, then at least two additional clerks should be allowed that board, with appropriations necessary to defray salary expenses, and there should also be given the State Board of Pardons an appropriation adequate for the necessary expenses of its members and for the work of the office.

BILLS

Submitted to the Fifteenth General
Assembly

HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO REGULATE RECIDIVATION AMONG THE CRIMINAL CLASSES, AND PRESCRIBING PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMINALS WHO SHALL BE FOUND GUILTY OF CRIME AFTER HAVING SERVED ONE TERM IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Any person who shall be found guilty of any infraction of the statutes of the State of Colorado which is punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary of said State for any term now designated, or which may hereafter be designated as punishment for said infraction, if said infraction shall be the second offense committed by said person for any crime so punishable, the punishment and sentence therefor shall be not less than ten (10) years' confinement in the Penitentiary of said State, at hard labor; if said infraction shall be the third offense, or more than the second offense, for any crime so punishable, the punishment and sentence therefor shall be confinement in the said State Penitentiary for the term of the natural life of the person so found guilty.

Sec. 2. The trial judge before whom said person shall be found guilty in accordance with the provisions of this act, as above set forth, shall impose such sentence as heretofore prescribed in all cases where guilt is proven in accordance with law, without in any respect taking into consideration, in inflicting said penalty, any extenuating circumstances or recommendation for mercy.

FIRST OFFENDERS.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RELEASE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR THE FIRST TIME OF ANY OFFENSE EXCEPT SUCH AS ARE PUNISHABLE BY LIFE IMPRISONMENT OR DEATH.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. When any person is hereafter convicted of any penal offense not punishable by life imprisonment or death, the court, in passing sentence, upon the said person, may, if it be the first offense of which the said prisoner has been convicted, suspend the execution of the sentence upon the offender entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such an amount as the court may direct, conditioned that the offender shall be upon his good behavior for a period from the date of the sentence equal to the term of the sentence fixed by statute or for such lesser period as the court may deem advisable, and that the said person shall not during the like period do or omit to do any act whereby the recognizance shall be liable to be forfeited under the provisions of this act. When such recognizance is entered into, the prisoner shall be removed to the county jail or such other place as the court may determine, and there forthwith submitted to such examination as may be provided by law, or until such method has been provided by law by such method as may be provided by the court for securing his future identification. The detention for such examination shall not exceed forty-eight hours, and thereupon the said person shall be discharged from custody, but shall be liable to be arrested by any of the peace officers and taken before the court, where, if it appears to the court that he has violated the terms of his recognizance, he may be committed under the provisions of the statute making his original offense punishable with the term thereof.

When any such offender is so committed, the sentence shall begin to run from the date of such committal, but the term of sentence shall not extend beyond the period specified in the recognizance, and at the expiration of such period the person shall be entitled to discharge as though he had originally been committed to serve such sentence.

Sec. 2. If the offense of which a person has been convicted has relation to property or is an offense against the person, the court may, upon suspending the execution of the sentence as hereinbefore provided, order the person to make restitution of the property in respect of which the offense was committed, or to pay compensation for the injury done to such property or compensation for the injury done to the person injured, and may assess the amount to be paid by the offender in any such case and

direct when and to whom and in what installments the amount ordered to be paid shall be paid. Every such order may be enforced before any justice of the peace or before any court of record as all other orders are enforced by said court. The court may also require the offender to give security for the performance of any such order, and may make the discharge of the offender from custody conditional upon such security being given.

Sec. 3. Every person discharged under the provisions of this act shall report at least once in each three months during the period specified in the recognizance, giving his address and occupation to the Chief of Police of the city in which he was convicted, or the Sheriff of the county when it be outside the limits of any city having a Chief of Police. Such report shall be made in person to such officer.

Sec. 4. If, during the period specified in the recognizance, any person so discharged shall fail to report his address and occupation as required in the preceding section, or shall be found to be obtaining his livelihood by dishonest means, or shall be charged with an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, he shall immediately be taken before the court in which he was originally convicted, and, if it appears to the court upon said evidence presented to the court in the presence of such person, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the said person has violated the terms of his recognizance, he shall be punished as provided in section 1 of this act by having his recognizance forfeited and being subjected to serving the sentence that would have originally been imposed.

Sec. 5. At the expiration of the time designated in the said recognizance, if it shall appear that the said person has complied with all the conditions of his said recognizance, then it shall be the duty of the court to issue to the said person a certificate releasing him from any and all further punishment for such offense originally committed.

PRISON LABOR.

A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY AND THE STATE REFORMATORY OF THIS STATE.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. All prisoners sentenced to the State Penitentiary or State Reformatory shall be employed for the State or any political division thereof, or in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned and controlled by the State or any political division thereof, which shall be under rules for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the commission hereinafter designated to be provided for such purposes.

Sec. 2. The board of commissioners of the State Penitentiary, the warden of the State Penitentiary, the warden of the State Reformatory, the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and the Governor of the State are hereby constituted a commission, which shall be known as the State Commission on Prison Labor, with full power and authority to carry into effect to its fullest extent the provisions of this act; Provided, That the Governor may appoint some suitable person to act for and in the place of the said Governor, which said appointee shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as the Governor would perform while acting on such commission.

It shall be the especial duty of the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction to learn, by correspondence with the officials of the penitentiaries and reformatories of other states and by personal visitation and inspection of such institutions what industries may be utilized in the employment of prison labor without financial loss to the State and such as may be of most value for the education and physical improvement of the convicts.

Sec. 3. The said commission shall have the power to establish rules and regulations governing the employment, conduct and management of the convicts of the Penitentiary and Reformatory when employed on the work provided for them by the said commission. It shall direct that each convict shall be employed at such work as shall make it possible for him to acquire complete trade knowledge and skill in that industry for which he is most adapted, and at which he can best earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution, so far as such provision may be practicable. It shall employ such skilled instructors and supervisor to direct the said work as may be necessary and fix the compensation thereof; Provided, That if the said commission

shall establish manufactories that said convicts shall be employed in the manufacture of such articles as are needed and used in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned and controlled by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of buildings for such institutions or for the said offices. But in no case shall the said commission employ or cause or permit others to employ the labor of the inmates of the said Penitentiary and Reformatory in the manufacture of any goods or the producing of any commodity for sale upon the open market; and the earnings of each convict, after deducting sufficient thereof to pay and satisfy the cost of maintenance and retention, shall be given to the family of such convict, or dependents, if there be any; if there be none, the same accumulated shall be paid to such convict on discharge from the institution in which he is incarcerated.

Sec. 4. Said commission shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized to fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured by the said prisoners, shall be furnished to the State or any institution thereof, which prices shall be uniform to all, and shall be as near the usual market prices for such labor and supplies as possible.

On or before the first day of January of each year, the proper officials of the State and the management of each institution of the State shall furnish to the said commission an estimate for the ensuing year of the amount and quality of supplies which the said officials for the State, and the management of the said institutions, for such institutions, will require for the year following said January 1st, which said supplies shall be furnished by the said commission so far as the same shall be manufactured or prepared by the said commission upon requisitions which shall be devised and furnished to all such institutions and officers of the State by said commission.

No articles so manufactured or produced shall be purchased from any other source for the State or public institutions of the State or the political divisions thereof, unless said commission shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition; and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

Sec. 5. The said commission shall employ the said prisoners or any part thereof, in and upon the construction and improvement of the common roads of the State, and in the construction, widening and improvement of the State wagon road from Denver to Grand Junction, established by an act entitled "An act to construct, improve and repair a State wagon road from the city of Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado, to the city of Grand Junction, Mesa county, Colorado, with certain branch roads therefrom, and making an appropriation therefor," approved May 3, 1899, and may employ said convicts, or any part thereof, in the development of coal mines upon any school or State lands, and may mine

coal therefrom and furnish the same to be used in any building, office or institution of the State.

Sec. 6. The said commission shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations providing for the granting of privileges to prisoners employed upon the roads or in mines which shall especially refer to the granting of an additional "good time" allowance in the case of short term men and better food for prisoners serving life sentences, such privileges to be conditioned upon their good behavior and efficient work.

STATE AGENT.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT SUPERVISION
OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. The State Board of Charities and Correction shall employ a person, to be known as the State agent, who shall be paid such salary as the board shall fix, not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and such actual expenses paid out as shown by receipts as may be allowed by the board, and shall continue in office at the pleasure of the board. It shall be his duty to secure places of employment, in advance, for prisoners to be let out upon parole, and to look after the welfare and progress of all prisoners upon parole, and, in general, to do all that shall be assigned him in the premises by the board. The State agent may, and it shall be his duty to, arrest and retake paroled prisoners under this act, the same as sheriffs and other officers. Employment for a paroled prisoner shall not be secured in a saloon or gambling house, but only in positions with such surroundings as shall be acceptable to the board. It shall also be the duty of the State agent to make careful investigation of all situations procured by prisoners or their friends, and ascertain whether they are suitable.

The State agent shall investigate all grievances of paroled prisoners pertaining to their discharge from duty, or inability to fill situations procured for them, and shall see that they are protected and that they get what is justly their due.

Sec. 2. The State agent shall, not later than the fifth day of each month, report, in writing, to the said board the number of prisoners for whom he has found employment, and the number paroled from the several penal institutions of this State. In this report shall be given, in detail, the name of each prisoner for whom work is obtained, and the name of the party employing him, the kind of labor in which the prisoner is engaged, the amount of compensation he is receiving, what his surroundings are, and whether or not he is keeping away from saloons, gambling places and bad company, and such other facts as may be thought of value for the guidance of the board in the management of those under its custody. In order to make such a report as is hereby required, it shall be the duty of the said agent to examine carefully the written report from each prisoner for whom he finds employment. Each paroled prisoner shall report monthly to the warden or superintendent of the institution from which he or she has been paroled on the first day of each month for the period of one year from the time of his or her release, and thereafter

once in every three months for the entire term of his or her maximum sentence; and such report shall be certified to by his or her employer and made on printed blanks, to be furnished free to such prisoner, and shall contain the detailed information last above recited, and shall be filed together with the said report of the State agent with the said board.

Sec. 3. The wardens and superintendents of the several State penal institutions shall furnish the State agent, a reasonable length of time before their release, with the names of all prisoners for whom employment is wanted, their record, physical and mental condition, trade, and any other information which might aid the agent in procuring situations. The State agent shall maintain supervision over paroled prisoners for whom he has found employment until their final discharge, and shall embody the results of such supervision in his monthly reports.

Sec. 4. The State agent shall receive no fees for a recapture of a paroled prisoner, save traveling expenses only. Any sheriff or other officer, acting under an order for the return of a paroled prisoner, shall receive, to be paid into the treasury of his county, whatever fees are allowed to be paid by law for arrests, detention and transporting of prisoners from such county to the State penal institution from which he had been paroled.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THE COLORADO SCHOOL FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That there shall be established and maintained in this State, within twenty (20) miles of the city of Denver, Denver county, Colorado, an institution to be known as "The Colorado School for Feeble-Minded Youth."

Sec. 2. The purposes of this institution shall be to care for, support, train and instruct feeble-minded children, the term "feeble-minded children" to include idiotic, epileptic and paralytic children.

Sec. 3. The general charge and management of said institution shall be intrusted to a board of directors, consisting of three (3) members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State. One member of said board shall be a woman. Said board shall be a body politic and corporate, to be known as the Board of Directors of the Colorado School for Feeble-Minded Youth, by which name said board may sue or be sued, plead or be impleaded in any court in this State. The board shall be representative and electors of the two political parties casting the two highest number of votes at the general election next preceding their appointment. The first members of said board shall be appointed immediately upon the taking effect of this act. Each member of said board shall hold office as such for the term of six (6) years, and until his or her successor shall be appointed and qualified; Provided, That of the first board so appointed one of the three directors shall serve for two (2) years and one of three directors shall serve for four (4) years, thus providing that there shall always be two (2) members of the board who were members of the last preceding board, the Governor to designate which member shall serve for the two (2) year term and which member shall serve for the four (4) year term; Provided, further, That any member of said board may be removed from said office by the Governor at any time for cause to be stated in the order of removal. Any vacancy in said board shall be filled immediately by appointment by the Governor, and a director appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold said office only for the unexpired portion of the term of his or her predecessor, but any director shall be eligible to reappointment at the expiration of his or her term of office. Every director, before entering upon duty as such, shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of said office. The Governor and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio members of said board.

Each director shall be allowed a salary of three hundred dollars (\$300) per year, and the president of said board shall be allowed an additional two hundred dollars (\$200) per year while occupying said position, payable entirely out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be in full for all services as director, traveling and other expenses, and no additional sum shall be allowed or be paid to said director as such.

Sec. 4. Said directors shall elect one of their number as president of said board, another as treasurer thereof, and a secretary thereof, who may be the third member of the board or a person not a director. The secretary shall keep a full and accurate record of all proceedings of said board in a book or books used for such purpose only. The treasurer, before entering upon the duties as such, shall file in the office of the Auditor of the State of Colorado in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by said Auditor, conditioned for the faithful accounting for by said treasurer, and his proper payment of all moneys that shall come into his hands as such. Said treasurer for his services as such, in addition to the salary for services as director hereinbefore provided for, shall be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per year, payable quarterly out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary for services as such shall be paid such amount as may be fixed by said board, not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) per year.

Sec. 5. Said directors shall have the general management and supervision of said institute; shall prescribe all rules and regulations for the government thereof and the admission of pupils thereto and generally to perform all acts necessary to render the institute efficient for the purposes for which the same is established, to wit, the relief and instruction of the feeble-minded and for the care and custody of the epileptic, idiotic and paralytic children of the State, and they may introduce and establish such trades and manual industries as, in their judgment, will best train their pupils for future self-support.

Sec. 6. The institution is to be divided into two distinct departments, one industrial, the other custodial. The industrial department is to be a department for culture, in which shall be placed such feeble-minded children actually in a practical sense capable of improvement, in which the rudiments of a common school education are to be taught, in connection with, and subordinate to, culture in manual and industrial occupations. The objective point to be attained in this department is future usefulness, self-care and self-support. The custodial department shall be an asylum for low-grade, feeble-minded, idiotic, epileptic and

paralytic children. In this department special attention shall be paid to mental, physical and hygienic treatment.

Sec. 7. The board of directors shall appoint a superintendent for a term of two years, who shall have practical experience in the care and management and education of feeble-minded children, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the board of directors, to superintend the general affairs of the institution and manage its finances. He shall give a bond to the State of Colorado in such sum as the board of directors may require, to be approved by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Said superintendent shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per year, payable in quarterly payments. The mental, physical, moral and hygienic treatment, training and culture shall be under the exclusive direction of the superintendent. He shall purchase all supplies, advertising for five days in one of the daily papers published in the city of Denver, Colorado, for bids for said supplies for the use of said institution for the succeeding three months.

Sec. 8. The superintendent shall appoint a matron, subject to the approval of the board of directors, and employ all teachers and such other help as may be needed. The matron must be a person with experience in the care of feeble-minded children. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall manage the internal affairs of the institution, with a view to the care and comfort of the inmates. She shall be subject to removal by the superintendent. She shall receive a salary of nine hundred dollars (\$900), payable in quarterly payments.

Sec. 9. Youths, residents of the State of Colorado, who, in the opinion of the superintendent, are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction in said school, and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools of the State, and all idiotic, epileptic and paralytic youths, residents of the State, may be admitted to and receive the benefits of this institution free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the board of directors. And they shall be provided by their friends, relatives or the county from which they come with sufficient funds to provide them with proper clothing, postage and transportation, not to exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40) per annum. And all indigent and destitute youths between the ages of six (6) and eighteen (18) years who are proper subjects for this institution, and those who have parents, friends or guardians known to the authorities of their respective counties as being able to provide for them, are hereby made a charge upon their respective counties in which they reside, for the sum fixed by said board of directors for the clothing, postage and transportation of such persons, not to exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40.00) per annum. Which facts of indigence and destitution shall be established prima facie by the certificate thereof of the county judge of the county where such persons respectively reside, and upon presentation of a certificate of the superintend-

ent, attested by secretary of the board to the auditor of any county, that such destitute or indigent person is a regular and proper inmate of this institution from such county, and of the sum fixed by the board as a condition of admission, said auditor shall draw his order on the treasurer of his county in favor of the superintendent of the institution for such sum of money as has been fixed aforesaid by the board of directors as a condition of admission to this institution, not to exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40.00) per annum. And annually thereafter, on or before the first day of November of each year, upon the receipt of the report of the superintendent as to the condition of such fund, he shall draw his further order upon the treasurer of his county for such sum, which, added to the balance in the hands of said superintendent, shall equal the sum so fixed by the board of directors, so long as such person shall remain at said institution. And the county treasurer upon whom such order is drawn shall pay the same upon presentation. And the said superintendent shall use the said fund only in supplying said inmate with proper clothing, postage and transportation. And shall keep and render annually, on the thirty-first day of October, to the board of directors and such county auditors a strict and detailed account thereof.

Sec. 10. The form of application for the admission of an applicant to the institution shall be such as the board of directors may prescribe. And such application for admission shall be accompanied by answers under oath to such interrogatories as the board of directors shall by rule require to be propounded.

Sec. 11. Immediately upon the admission of an inmate the superintendent shall cause a descriptive scheme to be made of such child, giving a detailed account of its condition, and shall on the first day of July of each year, and on the first of every three months thereafter give a written report of each child, showing in what respect the said child has been improved. Which report shall be filed with the descriptive scheme aforesaid, and is to be continued for three years, if the child remains in the institution for that length of time, unless otherwise ordered by the board. The said scheme and report is to be kept for public inspection.

Sec. 12. The board of directors shall make special provisions so that low-grade inmates shall not associate with the better or more improvable grades.

Sec. 13. Any person wishing to place a child in this institution for treatment, training, culture or improvement, by paying all expenses and furnishing attendant, shall have the privilege of doing so, under the agreements, rules and regulations prescribed by the superintendent and approved by the board of directors. Under this section adults may be admitted under rules to be adopted by the board of directors, if their entire support and maintenance is provided for by some friend or other person.

Sec. 14. In case of admission on application of parent or guardian without special agreement, such parent, if financially able, or such guardian, if child has sufficient estate, shall pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) per year in quarterly payments in advance, and furnish all necessary clothing; or such less amount as the board of directors may order such parent or guardian to pay after making proper investigation of the financial condition of such parent or ward.

Sec. 15. The expense of transmission of children to and from the institution, supported wholly or in part by the State, shall be paid by the county from whence sent. In other cases it shall be at the expense of the applicants.

Sec. 16. All applications for admission to this institution must be accompanied by an order of the County Court from which the application is made, with the legal commitment from said County Court, with the seal of the County Court attached.

Sec. 17. The board of county commissioners from the county from which an application for admission of a person to this institution is made shall make an investigation of the case and ascertain whether such child has an estate of sufficient value, parent or friend of financial ability to defray the expense in whole or in part of supporting such child in said institution. And if there be such means of support in part only, then the amount per month which the parent, friend or legal guardian of such child may be able to pay. A copy of the result of the said investigation shall accompany the application for admission of such child to the institution, excepting when the application is for the admission of a child from the county of Denver, Colorado, in which case it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the city and county charities and corrections to make such investigations and report same to the superintendent of said institution. Said board of directors shall fix the amount, if any, to be paid for the support of such inmate, according to the ability of the parent, friend or guardian, and shall require payment for same so far as there may be ability, as shown by the county board of commissioners or the commissioners of charities and corrections of the city and county of Denver aforesaid in the investigation aforesaid as a condition to the admission or retention of such child. Said amount may be changed by the board of directors according to their information concerning such means of support later during the retention of such child in such institution. The superintendent shall receive such payments from parent, friend or legal guardian and shall account to the board of directors therefor, and pay the same to the treasurer of the board, which shall be used as a portion of the fund for the current expenses of the institution. At the end of each and every month the superintendent shall make and deliver to the treasurer of the board a certificate showing the number of inmates and the resident officers and employes of the institution for the preceding month, and upon said certificate said treasurer shall endorse his statement showing the surplus, if any, thereof

received by him for current expenses and not yet paid out or contracted to be paid on account of said school. Upon presentation of such certificate to the Auditor of State, said Auditor of State shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of State in favor of the treasurer of the board of directors of this institution for an amount equal to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month for each inmate of said institution as shown by said certificate, excepting such pupils as are supported by parents or guardians, less the amount of such surplus, if any, shown by such endorsement. Which warrant shall be paid out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. From the moneys obtained as provided in this section shall be paid all of the current expenses of said institution, including the salaries of all officers and employes, except the directors, president of the board of directors and treasurer of the board of directors herein provided for in sections one and two.

Provided, There is appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) or so much thereof as may be found necessary to meet any deficiency in such current fund for and during the years 1905 and 1906.

Sec. 18. The board of directors shall take and hold in trust for said institution all lands, or other property granted, given, devised or conveyed to the Colorado School for Feeble-Minded Youth, or hereafter granted, given, devised or conveyed to said school may be drawn at any time from the State treasury upon moneys now or hereafter appropriated or intrusted to or for said school may be drawn at any time from the State treasury upon the order of the board of directors and the presentation of proper vouchers to the State Auditor. Said directors shall cause all property of said school liable to be destroyed by fire to be kept insured in responsible fire insurance companies, and shall cause to be provided and kept in good repair necessary and proper appliances for the protection of property and extinguishing of fires, and proper fire escapes.

Sec. 19. Immediately after the appointment and qualification of the directors first appointed under this act, said board, by contract, shall procure for the use of said school a building or buildings adapted to such use, with suitable grounds in this State, and within twenty (20) miles of the city of Denver, Colorado, taking a lease or leases for such premises for and during the period that may elapse before the State shall order the purchase of land and the erection of the proper buildings to accommodate said school, and contracting for the payment quarterly by said board to the owner or owners of said premises of such rent as may be agreed upon by and between the parties to such lease or leases. Said board shall immediately cause said leased premises to be properly prepared and furnished for such temporary use. For the payment of such rent and for the preparation and furnishing of such leased premises there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not other-

wise appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) or so much thereof as by said board may be found necessary for such purpose. Said board, immediately after their appointment and qualification, shall take charge and control of the feeble-minded who at that time may be inmates of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Dr. Hubert Work's institution, located at Woodcroft, Pueblo, Colorado, and shall remove said children to such leased premises aforesaid, so soon as said premises are prepared and furnished for occupancy by said children, and shall admit to said school such of said children as may be found by said directors to be otherwise entitled thereto, under the provisions of this act. And for each of said children said directors shall ascertain and fix the amount, if any, that shall be paid for the support in said school of such pupil, according to the ability of the parent or parents of the pupil, or the value of the estate, if any, of the pupil; and shall cause the same to be paid as in the case of pupils admitted upon application, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 20. Any pupil of said school may be discharged, or returned to his or her parent or guardian, when in the judgment of the directors it will not be beneficial to such pupil, or it will not be for the best interests of the school to retain the pupil therein. No pupil shall be retained after he or she shall have reached the age of twenty-one (21) years.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the directors and superintendent, as far as the means provided will permit, to cause the pupils of said school to be so trained and educated as to render them better fitted to support and care for themselves, and provide, as far as possible, for the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of said pupils.

Sec. 22. The superintendent, under the rules and regulations made by the directors, shall have the immediate charge and management of said school and shall direct and control the other resident officers and employes thereof, and shall superintend the care, management and education of said pupils. Subject to the approval of said board he shall appoint and employ such assistant teachers, physicians, attendants and laborers as may be necessary for properly conducting said institution. The superintendent may at any time remove and exclude any employe appointed by him, but only for cause, which removal and the cause thereof he shall report in writing to said board at its next monthly meeting at said school.

Sec. 23. The superintendent shall purchase all articles for use and consumption at said school when and where they can best and most cheaply be procured. In proper books and pay rolls, to be prescribed by said board, he shall keep the time and accounts of all employes of said institution, and accounts of all receipts of money for the support of pupils paid by their parents or guardians, and accounts of all purchases for or on account of said school. He shall account monthly to the directors,

who, without delay, shall examine his accounts and endorse upon the proper pages of his account books their approval or disapproval; and the record of the proceedings of said board shall show such examination and the result thereof. Through the superintendent the treasurer of said board shall pay monthly the salaries and wages of all officers and employes of said institution, other than directors, president and treasurer. And shall pay all other bills and accounts approved by said board, taking proper vouchers for all payments made. Annually, on the 31st day of October, the superintendent shall make to said board a detailed report of all his acts and of all the receipts and expenses of said institution. He shall include in his annual report such matters as the board may require, showing the condition of said institution and all changes therein during the preceding year, making such suggestions and recommendations as to him may seem proper. And such annual report of the superintendent shall be set forth in the annual report of the board of directors.

Sec. 24. Said directors shall meet as often as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, but they shall hold at least one meeting each month at the institution. Said board shall make such rules and regulations as will carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act. And on or before the 31st day of October of each year, and oftener if required, the superintendent shall render to the board of directors full and complete reports of the several lines of work, as provided in section 22 of this act.

Sec. 25. The board shall on or before the first day of December preceding the regular session of the Legislature, furnish the Governor a printed report of said institution for the two years ending the preceding thirty-first day of October. Said report shall contain a full history of the institution for the preceding two years, including the number of officers and employes, indicating the duties and compensation of the same; the number of inmates, indicating the sex and ages, and showing how they are cared for and instructed. It shall contain a complete statement of the accounts with all the several funds, general and special, appropriated or belonging to the institution, with detailed statement of disbursements. The State authorities shall cause to be printed and delivered to the proper officers for the use of the Legislature and State officers, three (3) copies for each member of the Assembly and State officers, and shall deliver to the officers of said institution the number estimated by them to be necessary for the use thereof, not to exceed five (5) copies for each member therein.

Sec. 26. An emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act; therefore, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING PARENTS OR OTHER PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR OR BY ANY ACT CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR PUNISHMENT.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. In all cases where any child shall be a dependent or neglected child, as defined by the statutes of this State, the parent or parents, or other persons responsible for or by any act causing, encouraging or contributing to such dependency or neglect, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The County Courts (Juvenile Courts) shall have jurisdiction of all cases coming within the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The court may suspend any sentence hereunder, or release any person sentenced under this act from custody, upon condition that such person shall furnish a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the people of the State of Colorado in such penal sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars, as the court shall determine, conditioned for the payment of such amount as the court may order, not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month for each child, for the support, care and maintenance of such child while under the guardianship or in the custody of any individual, or any public, private or State home, institution, association or orphanage to which the child may have been committed or entrusted under the provisions of the laws of this State concerning dependent and neglected children.

Sec. 3. The court may also suspend any sentence imposed under this act, and may permit any dependent child to remain in the custody of any such person found guilty, upon conditions to be prescribed or imposed by the court as seem most calculated to remove the cause of such dependency or neglect, and while such conditions are accepted and complied with by any such person such sentence may remain suspended and such person shall be considered on probation in said court. In case a bond is given, as provided herein, the conditions prescribed by the court may be made a part of the terms and conditions of such bond.

Sec. 4. Upon the failure of any such person to comply with the terms and conditions of such bond, or of the conditions imposed by the court, such bond or the term of probation may be declared forfeited and terminated by the court, and the original sentence executed as though it had never been suspended, and the term of any jail sentence imposed in any such case shall com-

mence from the date of the incarceration of any such person after the forfeiture of such bond or term of probation. There shall be deducted from such period of incarceration any part of such sentence which may have already been served.

Sec. 5. It shall not be necessary to bring a separate suit to recover the penalty of any such bond so forfeited, but the court may cause a citation to issue to the surety or sureties thereon requiring that he or they appear at a time named therein by the court, which time shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the issuance thereof, and show cause, if any there be, why judgment should not be entered for the penalty of such bond and execution issue for the amount thereof against the property of the surety or sureties thereon, as in civil cases, and upon failure to appear or failure to show any such sufficient cause the court shall enter such judgment in behalf of the people of the State of Colorado against such surety or sureties. Any moneys collected or paid upon any such execution, or in any case upon said bond, shall be turned over to the county treasurer of the county in which such bond is given, to be applied to the care and maintenance of the child or children for whose dependency such conviction was had, in such manner and upon such terms as the County Court may direct; Provided, That if it shall not be necessary, in the opinion of the court, to use such fund, or any part thereof, for the support and maintenance of such child, the same shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the funds of such county.

INDEX

	Page
Members of the Board.....	2
An Act creating a Board of Charities and Correction.....	3
State Boards of Charities and Correction.....	5
Officers and Standing Committees.....	7
Letter of Transmittal.....	8
Annual Report—Recommendations.....	9
Meetings of the Board.....	13
Investigation of State Industrial School for Girls	15
Report of Investigation of Cherry Tree Home, Amity, Colo- rado	18
Financial Statement and Incidental Expenses.....	24
Secretary's Report.....	29
Lottie Sullivan.....	31
Juvenile Courts—	
Abused and Neglected Children.....	35
Juvenile Court Reports—1903-1904.....	39
Colorado Juvenile Law.....	40
Adult Dependent Law.....	41
Denver Juvenile Court.....	43
Juvenile Court Report, City and County of Denver, 1904.	52

	Page
State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.....	45
Summary of Laws Regulating Child and Animal Protection	47
Blank—Individual Record of Child.....	50
Partial Statistics.....	51
Institutions for the Care of Children.....	53
State Institutions—	
State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children....	61
Industrial School for Girls.....	66
Industrial School for Boys.....	71
School for the Deaf and Blind.....	78
Insane Asylum.....	81
Alien Insane Immigration.....	83
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	85
Reformatory	88
Penitentiary	92
Pardons	95
Prison Population.....	97
Paroles	97
Prison Labor.....	97
Population, Incoming, 1903.....	103
Population, Outgoing, 1903.....	104
Population, Incoming, 1904.....	105
Population, Outgoing, 1904.....	106
Health—Tuberculosis	107
Financial—	
Expenses for Maintenance and Improvements, etc.....	108
Salaries, Employes, etc.....	108
County Institutions—	
Report of Boards of County Commissioners, 1903.....	109
Report of Boards of County Commissioners, 1904.....	111
Recapitulation—Expense of State and County Charitable In-	
stitutions	112
Hospitals	115
Miscellaneous Charities.....	122

	Page
Charity Organization.....	125
Woodcroft Hospital.....	127
Adult Blind—Helen Keller.....	129
Persons of Unsound Mind.....	132
Office Needs.....	136
Bills Submitted to the Fifteenth General Assembly—	
Habitual Criminals.....	143
First Offenders.....	144
Prison Labor.....	146
State Agent for Paroled Prisoners.....	149
School for Feeble Minded.....	151
Neglected Children.....	159



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